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atalogue of ❁ ❁
Deciduous Trees
and Shrubs, Rare
Evergreens, Japanese Maples
and Rhododendrons ❁ ❁ ❁

Parsons & Sons Co.,
Limited.

Kissena Nurseries,

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND,

NEW YORK.



ESTABLISHED 1839.



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1900

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PREFACE.

IN offering through a new catalogue a variety of new trees and shrubs which is exceptionally large, the proprietors are able to speak with entire confidence of their quality because they are propagated by improved methods, grown under the best care and upon new soil. Frequent transplanting and pruning of the roots prepare the tree for a safe removal.

JAPANESE MAPLES and the JAPANESE EVERGREENS have been a specialty with us for the past 40 years. The plants we now offer are of proved excellence and hardiness.

RHODODENDRONS are propagated in this country by us. Under improved methods we have succeeded in growing many beautiful varieties of unquestioned hardiness.

PLANTING may be done in the Spring from March 15th until June, in the Autumn from September 15th until December, and often to better advantage in late August and early September if the season is moist.

Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azalea amoena and other fibrous rooted evergreen shrubs may be set out any time between earliest Spring and November except during the few weeks of actual growth.

PACKING by bale or box, according to our judgment, is done by experienced men and with the utmost care. There will be an invariable charge to cover the cost of the material.

SHIPMENTS are f.o.b. in lower New York City and by whatever route the purchaser may direct. No care will be wanting on our part to pack the trees in such a manner as will cause them to arrive safely; *but it should be expressly understood that after being delivered or shipped at New York and out of our control, they are wholly at the risk of the purchaser.*

REPLACING. We cannot replace trees which fail to live or make a deduction on plants lost by customers. The success of a tree depends upon its management after it leaves our hands, and over its planting and after-treatment we can have no possible control. A tree may be killed by too much or too little water, by drought, by being planted too deep or not deep enough, or by having its naked roots exposed to the wind for an hour; evergreens are especially endangered by this last treatment.

One should also bear in mind that a tree planted in the Spring may show no life until Autumn, or even fail to come out in full leaf until the succeeding Spring. We have often had trees reported as lost when a little patience on the part of the owner proved that the trees were really alive.

Purchasers unknown to us who wish their orders speedily executed will insure it by complying with the following rules :

For all amounts less than fifty dollars, *cash* to accompany the order.

For all amounts more than fifty dollars, either cash with the order, or a suitable reference in New York.

Remittances can be made by mail, either by a check to order or by a post-office money order. Where a number of persons in one locality wish to purchase, they can unite in an order, and thus save some expense in packing.

Purchasers are desired to notify us at once of any errors in executing their orders, as we are always ready to rectify mistakes. Those who wish to buy to sell again can communicate with the proprietors, who are disposed to make liberal arrangements with such. Letters requiring information will meet with prompt attention.

Information will be furnished correspondents in regard to obtaining the best plans and lists for lawn planting, etc.

Visitors are always welcome at the Kissena Nurseries. No one who contemplates planting should miss visiting the grounds in early June, when the Rhododendrons are at their best. A selection in person can always be made more understandingly.

Flushing is now included in New York and is only a half-hour from the 34th Street Ferry. Visitors should take either the James Slip or 34th Street Ferry to Long Island City, train or trolley from there to the Flushing Station, where hackmen will generally be found who have instructions to convey visitors to the Nurseries free of charge. The Jamaica trolley passes both the Main Street and Bridge Street Stations every twenty minutes; this may be taken to Parsons Avenue, the walk from there being a half-mile directly South.

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DECIDUOUS TREES.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

JAPANESE Maples have been grown and grafted on our own grounds for thirty-five years and have proved perfectly hardy during the winters. There are many varieties, the colors ranging from a pure white variegation to pink and dark purple, the leaves of some as deeply cut as lace. A mass of them on a lawn is a thing to be remembered. The whole class has a popularity unequaled by any other hardy trees or shrubs. Japanese Maples are excellent for pot-culture and make a charming feature in winter gardens.

The plants here offered are from one to two feet. We have larger ones at proportionate prices.

We offer a collection, one plant each of thirty-five named varieties for \$40.00.

Acer carpinifolium

(Carpinus Leaved Japan Maple.) A very rare species, having no affinity whatever in appearance with any other maple. \$2.00.

crataegifolium

(Crataegus Leaved J. M.). Leaves crimped. \$1.50.

epimediumifolium

(Epimedium Leaved Japan Maple). A curious and interesting species. 75 cts.

Japonicum.

Slow growth, leaves comparatively large, round, fluted or scalloped, and not deeply indented; flowers in early spring delicate pink, drooping and very lovely. A choice and most attractive maple of great and lasting excellence. \$1.75.

— aconitifolium

(Aconite Leaved Japan Maple). A very picturesque and deeply cut green kind, of great rarity. Its excellence deserves the highest praise. \$2.00.

— aureum

(Golden Leaved J. M.). Foliage subtly shaded in gold with suffusions of green, through which color the light shines as through amber; arrangement

of leaves of most effective character. One of the rarest and most exquisite of all maples. \$2.50.

— erectum

(Erect J. M.). An upright form of A. Japonicum. \$1.50.

— macranthum

(Large Leaved J. M.). Leaves larger and more deeply cut than Japonicum. \$2.00.

— microphyllum

(Small Leaved J. M.). Resembling Japonicum, with smaller leaves. \$1.50.

palmatum

(Palmate Leaved J. M.). Somewhat larger and more roundly lobed leaves than those of polymorphum. \$1.50.

— laciniatum

(Cut-Leaved Palmate J. M.). A deeply cut variety of the preceding. \$1.50.

— pendulum

(Palmate Weeping J. M.). A very graceful and choice variety. \$1.50.

— sanguineum

(Blood-Red Leaved J. M.). Dwarf, rounded form; deeply-lobed leaves, bright rosy purple in June. Perhaps the most popular Japan maple. \$2.00.

Acer palmatum sanguineum crispum

More spreading in habit than the preceding, but like it in color and more permanent; leaves deeply cut. \$2.00.

polymorphum

(J. M.). Parent of many of the best varieties of Japan maples, is most vigorous of the type. Slow growth, shrubby in appearance, foliage small, deeply lobed, and liable to take various forms and colors on the young growth of the same tree; fall tints lovely, bark smooth. A rare and very valuable hardy, small sized, ornamental tree. 75 cts.

— albo variegatum

(Variegated J. M.). Deeply cut small leaves, variegated with white, yellow and green. \$1.50.

— atropurpureum

(Dark Purple Leaved J. M.). Low growth, somewhat erect form, foliage dark purple or claret tint, very deeply cut. A very attractive and decorative form; best variety for pot culture. \$1.00.

— — nigrum.

Foliage and branches of the darkest shade, almost black, more permanent than any other variety; habit erect. Rare and choice. \$2.00.

— — crispum

(Crisp Leaved Purple J. M.). An interesting variety of the preceding. \$2.00.

— — pinnatifidum

(Pinnate Purple Leaved J. M.). Like dissectum atropurpureum, only with more simply formed entire leaves, long and narrow. \$2.00.

— crispum

(Curled Leaved J. M.). Very dwarf, small pointed leaves. Perhaps the most dwarf of all Japanese maples. \$2.00.

Acer polymorphum cristatum

(Crisp Leaved J. M.). Medium sized, narrow, curiously cut leaves. \$1.50.

— dissectum atropurpureum

(Cut Leaved Purple J. M.). Dwarf weeping, graceful form; branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shred-like divisions, of a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep dark purple. A choice and ornamental variety. \$2.00.

— — laciniatum purpureum

A deeply cut purple J. M. somewhat resembling purpureum latifolium. \$1.50.

— — roseo pictis

(Cut Leaved Variegated J. M.). Dwarf; most delicately formed of all; foliage deeply and finely cut like lace; young growth marked with white, yellow, rose and green variegations. Very enduring, though delicate looking. \$1.50.

— — viridis.

A green-leaved form of the preceding, but in other respects similar. \$2.00.

— laciniatum argenteum

(Silver Cut-Leaved J. M.). An interesting variety having the edges of the leaves margined with white. \$2.00.

— purpureum latifolium

(Purple Broad-Leaved J. M.). A curious large leaved purple form. \$1.50.

— reticulatum

(Reticulated J. M.). Dwarf; deeply lobed leaves traversed over a whitish ground with a network of translucent yellowish green lines; colors finely in autumn, and contrasts well with sanguineum. Rare and choice. \$1.50.

— roseo marginatum

(Red Margined J. M.). Slow growth; small leaves, tipped and edged with rosy pink. An excellent variety. \$2.00.

— scolopendrifolium

(Scalloped Leaved J. M.). Smaller than the last, with much scalloped leaves. \$2.00.

Acer polymorphum versicolor

(Various Colored J. M.). Good grower compared with others. Foliage similar to that of the parent polymorphum; spotted irregularly and picturesquely with pink, white and green. A choice and most interesting variety. \$2.00.

septemlobum

(Seven Lobed J. M.). A green species obtained in England. \$1.50.

- **dissectum elegans**, \$1.50.
- **laciniatum**, \$1.50.
- **atropurpureum**, \$1.50.
- **elegans**, \$1.50.
- **Veitchii**

(Veitch's Japan Maple). \$1.50.

Colchicum rubrum, or latum.

Slow growth, rounded form, brilliant red foliage on young growth of June and August, giving the tree a variegated appearance. Mature leaves elegant and of a rich green color, smooth, or reddish brown bark, not very hardy while young. Very rare and choice. 75 cts.

rufinervum.

Medium sized species, leaf shaped like that of the grape, streaked with white. Somewhat tender while young. \$1.00.

campestre

(English Maple). Slow growth; rounded form; small, neat foliage; very hardy and easily transplanted. A valuable and attractive tree, that deserves more employment in America than it receives. 50 cts.

dasycarpum

(Silver M.). America. Rapid growth; irregular rounded form; foliage light green, silvery underneath; very hardy and easily transplanted. One of the best avenue trees; thrives in almost any soil. 50 cts.

— **Weirii laciniatum**

(Weir's Cut Leaved S. M.). A weeping graceful silver maple, with leaves deeply cut. 75 cts.

Acer macrophyllum

(Large Leaved Maple). Oregon. Moderate growth; rounded form; large, not deeply indented leaves; not very hardy and of doubtful value north of Philadelphia. A fine and even majestic tree. 50 cts.

negundo

(Ash Leaved Maple, or Box Elder). Growth rapid, especially while young; form irregular and spreading; foliage smaller than some other maples, and light green; bark greenish-yellow on young wood; easily transplanted. A good shade tree, attractive, and, if pruned, valuable. 50 cts.

— **aurea marginatum.**

A golden variety of the preceding. Somewhat dwarf in habit. 75 cts.

obtusilobum

(Obtuse Lobed Cretan M.). Smooth bark; leaves large and deeply lobed. Rare. 75 cts.

Peansylvanicum, or striatum

(Striped M.). Moderate growth, rounded form; elegant light green foliage, and curious reddish-stripped bark, whence the name. A valuable ornamental tree. 50 cts.

platanoides

(Norway M.). Spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green and shadowy; moderate growth while young; hardly and easily transplanted. Very excellent shade tree for broad avenues; always rich and majestic in appearance. One of the best shade trees. 75 cts.

— **cucullatum**

(Curled Leaved N. M.). A curled and cut-leaved form, distinct from the eagle claw variety. 75 cts.

— **dissectum**

(Cut Leaved N. M.). Foliage regularly and deeply cut so as to almost divide the leaf into three equal parts. Rare and choice. 50 cts.

Acer platanoides laciniatum

(Eagle's Claw N. M.). Leaves cut, pointed and curled down at the points into the semblance of an eagle's claw. Curious and rare. 75 cts.

— **Lorbergii**

(Lorberg's N. M.). Leaves very deeply cut, and, when young, of a bright reddish color. 75 cts.

— **Schwerdlerii**

(Schwerdler's N. M.). Young foliage variegated with deep reddish-purple in May and June, and sometimes on the second growth in August. A new and rare ornamental tree of great promise. \$1.00.

pseudo-platanus

(Sycamore M.). Moderate growth while young; spreading form; sometimes marked by numerous peculiar seed vessels in fall; reddish-brown on stems and under side of the leaf, which is large. Hardy on seashore and in the city; excellent shade tree. 75 cts.

— **Douglasi**

(Douglas's S. M.). Smaller, more pointed leaves than the parent type. \$1.00.

— **foliis aureis variegatis**

(Golden Leaved S. M.). Leaves solid, yellow streaked. \$1.00.

— **foliis purpureis**

(Purple Leaved S. M.). Purple on the under sides of the leaves, which, as they toss in the wind, present a very effective appearance. One of the best ornamental trees. 75 cts.

— **foliis variegatis**

(Silver S. M.). Streaked with silver. \$1.00.

— **Leopoldii**

(Leopold's S. M.). Leaves partly white and partly yellow streaked. A very choice variety. \$1.00.

Acer pseudo-platanus lutescentibus.

Leaves broadly spotted with yellow. \$1.00.

— **Reitenbachii.**

M. Moderate growth, dense habit; summer foliage dark purple, retaining its color. 75 cts.

— **tricolor**

(Tricolored S. M.). Leaves curiously streaked with red, white and green. One of the most distinct and permanent varieties; excellent and choice. \$1.00.

— **velutinum**

(Velvety Leaved S. M.). An interesting green variety of somewhat dwarf habit. Rare. \$1.00.

rubrum

(Scarlet, or Swamp M.). Round headed; form intermediate between that of the Norway and silver maple; medium sized; slow growth while young; green foliage, silvery underneath, with quantities of beautiful red flowers in early spring. Fall coloring of leaves unsurpassed. An excellent shade tree of more permanent beauty than the silver, and less spreading than the Norway maple. 75 cts.

— **globosum**

(Globose Scarlet M.). Round headed form. 75 cts.

saccharinum

(Sugar or Rock M.). Vigorous growth; form more or less pyramidal and elegant, fall color magnificent; hardy, and one of the best of street trees because pyramidal. In every way an excellent ornamental tree. 75 cts.

Tartaricum

(Tartarian M.). Shrubby growth, irregular rounded form, light colored small leaves; bark smooth and light colored; hardy and easily transplanted. A rare and valuable, though neglected tree. 75 cts.

Acer Tartaricum ginnala.

Leaves smaller than the species.
50 cts.

Tauricum.

A dwarf distinct species. 50 cts.

trilobatum

(Three-Lobed M.). Native of South-eastern Europe. \$1.00.

truncatum.

Slow growing species somewhat like A. Campestris, but having smaller and denser foliage. 75 cts.

Acacia Nemu

(Japanese Acacia.). Beautiful profuse rose colored flowers and graceful delicate foliage. Choice. \$1.00.

Aesculus hippocastanum

(Common Horsechestnut). Foliage large and early; flowers white, dotted with red and yellow, in large trusses; blooming in May, and very showy. Well known. 75 cts.

— flore albo pleno

(Double White H.). Flowers very double, in larger panicles than the preceding. Superb. \$1.00.

— laciniata heterophylla

(Cut Leaved H.). Foliage deeply cut in shreds. Very interesting. \$1.00.

— Memmingerii

(Memminger's H.). Foliage dotted with white; rare and ornamental. 75 cts.

— rubicunda

(Red Flowering H.). Slow growth, flowers rosy red, and later than the white; very beautiful. \$1.00.

— aurea maculata

(Maculated H.). Same as above, with leaves spotted with gold. 75 cts.

— Briotti.

M. A dwarf form of A. rubicunda, having small, dark red flowers. The tree blossoms when quite young 75 cts.

Aesculus hippocastanum rubicunda nana

(Dwarf Red Flowering H.). A dwarf variety of rubicunda. 50 cts.

— variegata

(Variegated Leaved H.). Variegated leaves and white flowers. 75 cts.

pavia atrosanguinea

(Dark Red Buckeye). Dwarf habit; foliage smooth, flowers dark red 75 cts.

— lutea.

Medium growth, yellow blossoms. 75 cts.

— Whitleyii coccinea

(Whitley's B.). Flowers brilliant red; one of the best. 75 cts.

Sinensis

(Chinese Horse-chestnut). Medium growth and peculiar foliage. 75 cts.

Ailantus glandulosus

(Tree of Heaven). Elegant, long pinnate leaves, and remarkably free from diseases and insects. No other tree produces better tropical effects. Excellent for city culture. 50 cts.

Alnus communis

(Common Swamp Alder). 35 cts.

imperialis laciniata

(Cut leaved E. A.). Pyramidal, medium-size, grayish green with deeply-cut leaves. Highly ornamental 75 cts.

incana

(Speckled, or Hoary Alder). Vigorous grower, broadly oval leaves, rounded at the base, often coarsely toothed; whitened, and commonly downy underneath. 50 cts.

Andromeda arborea

(Sorrel Tree). A medium-sized tree somewhat pyramidal in shape. Its young leaves have a delicate bronze tint and in June long racemes of white flowers droop from the head of the tree. Autumn effect brilliant, the deep reddish color of the leaves remaining until frost comes. \$1.00.

Amelanchier botryapium

(Snowy Mespilus). Small size; numerous snow-white flowers, blooming very early in the season. Autumnal color, red and yellow. 35 cts.

Japonica

(Japan A.). New. 75 cts.

Aralia Japonica

(Japan Aralia). A very interesting dwarf tree; spreading form, large tri-pinnate leaves, prickly stem and shoots; large trusses of white flowers in summer. Peculiar waving purplish red seed vessels in autumn. 50 cts.

Mandschurica

(Mandschurian A.). Very hairy and prickly bipinnate leaves. \$1.00.

pentaphylla

(Five Leaved A.). 50 cts.

spinosa

(Hercules Club, or Angelica Tree.). Leaves large, stem and shoots very prickly; makes many suckers. 50 cts.

Asimina triloba

(Papaw, or Custard Apple). Growth slow; arrangement of leaves peculiar; bark, silver gray; fruit oval, three inches long; edible, but not pleasant. A curious small tree. 50 cts.

Betula alba

(European White Birch). Rapid growth, spray-like branches, and white bark. Effective in landscape, especially in winter. 50 cts.

atropurpurea

(Purple Leaved B.). Foliage dark, like Purple Beech, a striking contrast with its own white bark. Very rare and choice. \$1.00.

lacinata

(Cut Leaved Weeping B.). Erect, slender and tall, drooping its spray on all sides; foliage elegant and light, and bark snow white. Very desirable. 75 cts.

Betula pendula elegans

(Elegant Weeping B.). A more delicate weeping form. \$1.50.

Youngii

(Young's Weeping B.). Droops to the ground in fine thread-like shoots, beautiful. The best of the weeping birches. \$1.50.

lenta

(Sweet, or Cherry B.). America. Growth rapid, bark dark brown, early in leaf, bruised leaves fragrant 50 cts.

lutea

(Yellow B.). America. Rapid growth; bark golden yellow. 50 cts.

papyracea

(Paper, or Canoe B.). America. Bark brilliant white, and separates in large pieces. Very distinct. 50 cts.

populifolia

(Poplar Leaved B.). 50 cts.

Broussonetia papyrifera

(Paper Mulberry). Round head; large curiously lobed leaves. Distinct and interesting. 50 cts.

Carpinus Americana

(American Hornbeam). Looks like the Beech, only thinner and more irregular in growth. 50 cts.

asplenifolia

(Fern-leaved H.). An interesting, deeply cut variety, somewhat dwarf. 50 cts.

betulus

(European H.). Growth slow, form large and bushy, foliage very good and thick, well adapted for fences and screens, and can be made an impenetrable wall. Most useful of the genus. 50 cts.

Castanea Americana

(American Chestnut). A valuable ornamental tree, both for foliage and flowers, well known for its fruit 75 cts.

Castanea Japonica

(Japan Chestnut). Very new and rare. Of great promise from the large size of its fruit and the appearance of nuts on young trees four to five years of age. Awarded a certificate of merit by the N. Y. Horticultural Society, as a *new introduction* of great value and universal interest. As hardy as the American, and nearly as large as the European Chestnut. \$1.00.

pumila

(American Dwarf C. or Chinquapin). Round, neat, bushy, dwarf tree; lance oblong leaves, whitish downy beneath. Very sweet nut. 75 cts.

vesca

(Spanish C.). Larger fruit than the American variety; sometimes a little tender while young. A very ornamental lawn tree. 75 cts.

— Paragon.

A seedling of *C. vesca*, extremely hardy, of evergreen habit. Large, handsome foliage. Fruit prolific, very large and of good quality. \$1.00.

Catalpa bignonioides, syn. syringæfolia

(Common C., or Indian Bean). Rapid growing spreading irregular form; large heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters a foot long of white and purplish flowers; blooms latter end of July when few trees are in flower. Needs pruning to keep it well clothed with foliage. One of the most effective and tropical-looking lawn trees. 50 cts.

— aurea

(Golden Leaved C.). Slower growing than parent, splendidly golden over entire leaf, on the young growths of June and the second growth of August and September. 75 cts.

— nana.

D. Very round close growing form, shrub like, with massive foliage. Fine

for parks where striking effects are desired. 50 cts.

— purpureis.

M. A purple-leaved variety of the common Catalpa. 75 cts.

Bungei

(Bunge's C.). Probably a dwarf form of bignonioides, smaller leaves piled together, very broad and massive; one of our best large shrubs. Generally known as *C. Kaempferi*. 50 cts.

Kaempferi

(Japan C.). Generally known as a dwarf form, but perhaps confused with *C. Bungei*, which seems to be the true dwarf. If so, *C. Kaempferi* differs little, to the ordinary observer, from *C. bignonioides*, except in the way its leaves are divided. 50 cts.

Cedrella Sinensis.

Native of China. Resembles the *Ailanthus* in foliage; strong grower, large trusses of fragrant white flowers. 75 cts.

Celtis Australis

(European Nettle Tree). Common form of Nettle Tree in Europe. Vigorous growth, straight trunk; long, slender, flexible branches with a gray bark spotted with white; leaves dark green, marked strongly with the nerves on the lower side, and when young covered with yellow down. An interesting tree. 50 cts.

Occidentalis

(American N. T.). Medium size, numerous slender branches, and thick, rough bark. Much resembles the Elm in general appearance. 50 cts.

Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula

(Japan Weeping Cherry). Strong growth; weeping gracefully and directly to the ground; flowers in spring of a beautiful rose color. A new and rare tree, sure to be popular,

Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula

and worthy of a distinguished position on the lawn; said to be the favorite weeping tree of Japan. \$1.50.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum.

Japan. Medium-sized; leaves heart shaped and purplish when young, like those of the Judas Tree; form pyramidal, and bark smooth; flowers inconspicuous. As a whole, the tree is a stately and most beautiful object. A new and valuable introduction of great rarity. \$1.00.

Cercis Canadensis

(Red-Bud, or Judas Tree). Irregular rounded form, foliage medium sized. A valuable lawn tree bearing quantities of beautiful pink flowers in May. 50 cts.

Japonica

(Japan Judas Tree). Growth moderate, bush form, foliage deep rich green, shining and heart-shaped, retained healthy late in the Autumn; flowers before leaves in Spring, rosy pink, wreathing closely the greater part of the stem, also larger than those of *C. Canadensis*. Choice and rare; one of the most valuable of small trees.

75 cts.

Chionanthus Virginica

(White Fringe). Moderate growth, rounded form, foliage rather large, pointed and shining; flowers numerous in June, pure white, long, feathery, lace like, or fringe like, bark smooth and clean. A choice lawn tree.

35 cts.

Cornus florida

(White Flowering Dogwood). America. Spreading irregular foliage, firm rich texture, piled together in distinctly layer like masses, and, in the Fall, of a rich crimson color. Large milky white flowers in early spring. One of our most valuable small trees. 50 cts.

Cornus florida flore rubro

(Red Flowering D.). Flowers suffused with bright red color lasting long. This is one of the finest acquisitions. It has not the tint of the decaying flowers of the well-known White Dogwood, but a fresh pronounced red, continuing with the flower from the beginning to the end of its bloom. Planted with the white species the effect is unrivaled. \$1.50.

— pendula

(Weeping Dogwood). This new and very beautiful weeping tree has all the good qualities of the common dogwood, with a perfectly drooping habit and the upright leading stem of the weeping beech. \$1.00.

Crataegus oxycantha alba plena

(White Flowering English Hawthorn). 75 cts.

— — flore pleno Paulii

(Paul's Double Flowering E. H.). Best double red Hawthorn, very showy. 75 cts.

Cytisus laburnum

(Common Laburnum, or Golden Chain). Growth moderate. 50 cts.

— Alschingerii

(Alschinger's L.). Dalmatia. A distinct and large growing form, with long racemes of rich yellow flowers. 50 cts.

— Alpinus

(Scotch, or Alpine L.). Form irregular, spreading foliage, denser, larger, and of a deeper green than the common laburnum, and the yellow flowers in larger racemes. A picturesque ornamental tree. 50 cts.

Diospyros Virginica

(American Persimmon). Leaves large smooth and glossy; flowers pale yellow; fruit size of a crab apple, reddish-yellow, astringent until frost gives it a good flavor. When young it is not en-

Diospyros Virginica

tirely hardy in the Northern States, but when matured endures extreme cold. 50 cts.

Fagus ferruginea

(American Beech). Medium size, compact form, and elegant, varied outline; rich, glossy, attractive foliage, smooth bark. One of the most valuable shade trees. 50 cts.

sylvatica

(European Beech). Medium size, compact form, rather slower growth than the American Beech and richer in coloring. Shade most delightful among all trees. A choice and beautiful tree in all its forms. 50 cts.

— asplenifolia

(Fern Leaved B.). Broader leaves and more spreading shape than the cut leaved variety. \$1.00.

— atropurpurea

(River's Purple B.). Medium size, regular and pyramidal in form; foliage of a richer and more permanent dark color than that of any other deciduous tree. Not easily transplanted unless its roots have been made very fibrous by frequent removals. A very choice ornamental tree. \$1.00.

— — pendula

(Weeping Purple Beech). A drooping variety of the preceding, well known for its graceful beauty. \$1.50.

— comptonifolia

(Fern-leaved B.). A deeply cut variety, fine foliage and shape. Somewhat dwarf in habit. \$1.00.

— cuprea

(Copper B.). Bronze, or copper color, similar otherwise to atropurpurea. 75 cts.

— laciniata

(Cut Leaved B.). Medium growth, cone shaped, and compact; peculiar airy outline from small cut leaved foli-

age. One of the most choice and symmetrical of deciduous trees. \$1.00.

latifolia

(Broad-Leaved Beech). M. Robust growth; foliage massive. 75 cts.

pendula

(Weeping B.). Medium size, very irregular and eccentric in form, rich foliage piled in masses, and branches tossed into the most grotesque shapes; foliage like that of all Beeches, held late in fall. The most ornamental of deciduous weeping trees. \$1.50.

Fraxinus Americana

(White Ash). Broad round head, medium height, straight clean trunk. While young it is remarkable for the softness and mellow green of its foliage. Will thrive where Fraxinus Europea will languish. An excellent shade and ornamental tree. 50 cts.

— aucubæfolia

(Aucuba Leaved A.). Blotched with gold. 75 cts.

— glauca Dawsonii

(Dawson's Ash). A new ash. Erect, almost pyramidal in form. Foliage having an exquisite bluish tinge. Rare and beautiful. \$1.50.

— jaspidea pendula

(Striped Barked A.). Medium growth. A very effective tree with pendulous branches, shining orange brown bark and elegant foliage, with leaf stalks of a pale yellow. \$1.00.

— juglandifolia

(Walnut Leaved A.). Medium size, rounded form, with very persistent leaves and remarkable bluish tint. One of the best. \$1.00.

— pannosa,

75 cents

excelsior pendula

(Weeping European A.). Rapid growing for a weeping tree, spreading and very pendulous in habit. It covers a great space, turning its branches in a

Fraxinus excelsior pendula

very peculiar manner. Well adapted for forming arbors and covering seats. Somewhat coarse and therefore benefitted by pruning frequently. \$1.00.

ornus

(Flowering Ash). Medium or low growth; foliage like that of the American Ash. Flowers in May or June, fringe like, in large drooping clusters at the ends of the branches. An attractive and valuable ornamental tree. 50 cts.

Gleditsia Caspica

(Caspian Honey Locust). A strong irregular tree, with comparatively large foliage; white flowers in short panicles. 75 cts.

Japonica

(Japanese H. L.). Resembling *G. triacanthos*, leaves broader and more lustrous, flowers larger. Sometimes dwarf in habit. 50 cts.

macranthos

(Large-thorned H. L.). A variety of *G. triacanthos*, but having larger and stouter thorns. It makes an impassible hedge. 75 cts.

Sinensis

(Chinese H. L.). A very distinct, medium sized tree of vigorous growth, and great hardiness, with many ornamental qualities. 50 cts.

— inermis

(Thornless H. L.). Round head, elegant form, and less vigorous growth than *Sinensis*. 50 cts.

triacanthos

(Three Thorned Acacia, or Common H. L.). A common and very ornamental shade tree with elegant foliage. Valuable for hedges and barriers from its strong and abundant thorns. 50 cts.

— Bujotii pendula

(Weeping H. L.). One of the most graceful of weeping trees. The form

of the tree is somewhat irregular in outline; the branches drooping in a picturesque, but not perpendicular manner. 75 cts.

Gymnocladus Canadensis

(Kentucky Coffee Tree). Irregular form; leaves doubly compound, bluish green, very large and elegant, coming out late and falling early. Shoots cane-like, blunt and stubby, and bark extremely rough, giving it a singular, marked appearance in winter. The shade of its feathery foliage, which is set at an unusually oblique angle, is light and agreeable, affording glances of sunlight. A noble tree of excellent ornamental qualities. 50 cts.

Halesia diptera

(Two Winged Snowdrop). Larger broader leaves, and larger flowers than those of *Halesia tetraptera*. A very beautiful and choice tree. 50 cts.

tetraptera

(Four Winged Snowdrop, or Silver Bell). Medium size; producing, as soon as the leaves appear, a great number of large crowded clusters of beautiful, pure white, bell-shaped flowers. 50 cts.

Hovenia dulcis.

Japan. Irregular form; middle sized shining leaves; said to be an agreeable fruit. 50 cts.

Juglans cinerea

(Butter Nut). Growth medium; large tufted flat head, broader than high; branches starting near the ground, and extending more or less horizontally. A fine ornamental tree. 50 cts.

regia

(Madeira Nut). Growth vigorous. A noble, well balanced tree, with strong spreading branches, thickly clad with warm russet-lined foliage. 75 cts.

— laciniata

(Cut Leaved Madeira Nut). A distinct cut leaved variety. 75 cts.

Juglans regia preparturiens.

A dwarf variety that bears fruit when very small; strong spreading branches. \$1.00.

nigra

(Black Walnut). Growth vigorous, round spacious form, spreading grandly with age; foliage of marked beauty from its light color and lanceolate leaves. 50 cts.

Sieboldiana

(Japanese Walnut). Resembling the butternut in habit. The fruit in appearance and flavor is much like the English walnut, but the tree is more hardy. \$1.00.

Larix Europæa

(European L.). Like the American, but more dense and compact in growth. 50 cts.

leptolepsis

(Japan L.). Money Pine of Japan. Most vigorous grower of all the Larches; slender, dark, yellowish ash colored branches, with green foliage. \$1.00.

Kolreuteria Japonica

(Japan Kolreuteria). Differing from the better known K. paniculata, in its broader and shorter trusses of yellow flowers. 50 cts.

paniculata

(Chinese, or Panicked Flowering K.). Medium sized, round headed tree, with pinnate leaves of warm, light color, and large, showy, yellow flowers in July, which are succeeded by a curious growth of large bladdery capsules, or seed vessels. A very choice ornamental tree which should be more employed. 50 cts.

Liquidambar styraciflua

(Sweet Gum Tree, or Bilsted). A stately tree, with dark green star-like leaves and cork bark. Its form is broad and pyramidal, and adapted for streets and avenues; its leaves in the

spring emit a refreshing fragrance, and assume in autumn rich tints of yellow and red. It is one of the most desirable trees, but should be transplanted when young. 75 cts.

Liriodendron tulipifera.

Tulip Tree. L. A tree of magnificent proportions; massive foliage and flowers; fall coloring bright yellow. Plant when small. 75 cents.

— fastigiata.

M. An upright form of the common Tulip Tree. Very pronounced habit. New. \$1.00.

— variegata.

M. A variety of the preceding, handsomely variegated with green and yellow. \$1.00.

Maackia Amurensis.

Amoor Country. New and rare. 75 cts.

Magnolia acuminata

(Cucumber Tree). A pyramidal tree of rapid growth, large leaves, and numerous but not showy flowers of greenish tint. It should be transplanted small, and is valuable for avenues. 50 cts.

alba suprême.

Flowers white with a slight pinkish tinge. \$1.00.

Alexandra.

Very erect in habit. Rose colored flowers somewhat resembling M. Soulangiana. 75 cts.

atropurpurea

(Very Dark Purple Japan M.). Darkest purple flowers of all Magnolias. Blooms late in May; later than the Chinese Magnolias. Very rare. \$1.50.

auriculata.

Ear Shaped Leaves. America. Curious and interesting. \$1.00.

Bylsiana.

Fine white with yellowish tinge. \$1.00.

Magnolia conspicua

(Yulan, or Chinese White M.). One of the most beautiful of the Chinese magnolias—well-known low trees, the flowers of which appear before the leaves. This variety is covered in May with masses of snow-white, lily-like flowers, and when thus in bloom is one of the most beautiful objects imaginable. \$1.00.

cordata

(Yellow Cucumber Tree). Medium size, rounded form, good foliage and numerous bright yellow tulip-shaped flowers, which appear twice in a season—May and August. Very desirable. \$1.00.

glauca

(Glaucous M.). Low size; beautiful glossy leaves, whitish beneath. Its flowers are cup-shaped, white and fragrant. Very attractive. 50 cts.

— Thompsoniana

(Thompson's Glaucous Leaved M.). A low growing seedling of *Glauca*, with larger leaves, and large white fragrant flowers in June, beautifully cupped. \$1.00.

gracilis.

Very deep purple. The latest of all the magnolias. 75 cts.

hypoleuca.

Japan. A new tree of great beauty, of medium height, and inclining to be fastigate in form. The leaves are a foot long, glaucous underneath and sometimes purple tinted above, with a red midrib and leaf stem. The flowers are creamy white, delightfully fragrant, and bloom in June after the foliage is developed. \$2.00.

Kobus

(Thurber's Japan M.). Medium size, bushy form, flowers blush white, sweet scented. \$1.00.

Magnolia Lennei

(Lenne's Hybrid Chinese M.). A very showy flower, cup-shaped, crimson-purple outside, and pearl-colored within. Finest of the Purple Magnolias. \$1.50.

macrophylla

(Great Leaved M.). A medium sized, spreading tree, with immense leaves, and white flowers a foot in diameter. It is the largest flower of any tree indigenous to America. Its large leaves and flowers give it a grand tropical appearance. Most effective of the Magnolias. \$1.00.

Nigricans.

Of medium growth, bush form, the darkest of the Magnolias. Very fine. \$1.50.

Norbertiana

(Norbert's Hybrid Chinese M.). A seedling of *Soulangeana*, with darker purple flowers, and more slender habit. \$1.00.

parviflora.

D. Japan. Bush form; foliage glaucous underneath; flowers purest white, medium size, inclined to droop, delicate in perfume; blooming while quite young in early summer, and again more moderately in early fall; hardy. \$2.00.

purpurea

(Purple Japan M.). A low spreading bush, dark green leaves and flowers of pale purple color outside, shading to creamy white within; young shoots and flower buds are sometimes injured north of Philadelphia. Very showy. 75 cts.

Soulangeana

(Soulange's Hybrid Chinese M.). A hybrid of *Conspicua* and *Purpurea*. Medium size; largest of the Chinese Magnolias, low spreading head, producing in the greatest profusion, white

Magnolia Soulangeana

flowers, with purple at the base of the petals. It blooms later than the *Conspicua*, and is very showy. \$1.00.

speciosa

(Hybrid Chinese M.). Flowers a little smaller than those of the last, bloom a week later, and remain longer on the tree. \$1.00.

stellata

(Hall's Japan M.). A dwarf tree introduced by Dr. Hall from Japan. Its form is low and shrub-like; its flowers are pure white; the petals are long, narrow, and arranged in double rows, and the fragrance is delicate. It blooms earlier than any other *Magnolia*, and is very showy. \$1.50.

— rosea.

A charming variety of the preceding. Petals tinged with a decided rose. A Flushing seedling. New and rare. \$2.00.

stricta

(Hybrid Chinese M.). Erect growing; flowers slightly tinted with purple, almost as white as *Conspicua*, blooming a week later. \$1.00.

superba

(Hybrid Chinese M.). Darker flowers and smaller than *M. Soulangeana*, which it resembles. \$1.00.

tripetala

(Umbrella M.). America. Medium height, strong grower, leaves large, flower large, white and cup-shaped. 50 cts.

Watsonii.

Japan. A new tree most charming in leaf and flower; the leaf is large and rich, but the flower is a gem; a cluster of stamens and pistil of crimson and orange color lie in the cup, the petals of which close around it, while the spicy fragrance is very penetrating and can scarcely be described. \$3.00.

Morus alba

(White Fruited Mulberry). Medium size, with abundant succulent leaves. Will grow on poor soil. Best sort for silkworms. 50 cts.

Downingii

(Downing's M.). Superior fruit. 75 cts.

Hispanica

(Spanish M.). Leaves smooth, glossy and very large; fruit purple. A vigorous and noble tree. 75 cts.

pendula.

(Weeping Mulberry). D. Completely pendulous, the long branches clinging closely to the stem. \$1.00.

Nyssa multiflora

(Pepperidge, or Sour Gum.). Medium-sized picturesque tree; leaves of a shiny green and arranged in distinct horizontal branches and beech-like sprays, turning to a splendid crimson in autumn. Choice, but hard to transplant. 75 cts.

Paulownia imperialis.

Japan. Very rapid growth, large leaves, blossoms trumpet-shaped in large purple upright panicles in May. Presents a splendid tropical effect if cut down every year, when the foliage is unsurpassed for size. 75 cts.

Persica vulgaris alba plena

(Double Whiteflowering Peach). M. Early flowers of purest white in great profusion. 50 cts.

— camelliaeflora plena

(Camellia Like Flowering Peach). Flowers large, double and abundant, with a rich carmine tint. It is most charming and unequaled by anything else which blossoms early in May. 50 cts.

— foliis purpureis

(Purple Leaved P.). Leaves in spring of a deep blood red color, which the young growth preserves the entire summer. 50 cts.

Phellodendron Amurense

(Chinese Cork Tree). Medium size, pyramidal form, leaves bright red in autumn and remaining very late on the tree. In general appearance not unlike the Ailantus. \$1.00.

Japonica

(Japan P.). \$1.00.

Planera Californica

(California Planera). \$1.00.

Platanus orientalis

(Oriental Plane). Similar to *P. Occidentalis*, but superior to it in every way, and better for streets. 75 cts.

Populus alba

(Abele, or White Poplar). The Poplars are all large, rapid growing trees, and will thrive in any soil. The leaves are on slender foot-stalks and easily stirred by the wind, when the white underside is shown and produces a fine effect. 50 cts.

— nivea.

Foliage larger than that of *alba*, white and very downy beneath. Makes a fine contrast with the green foliage of other trees. 50 cts.

aurea Van Geertii.

(Van Geert's Golden-Leaved Poplar). M. Foliage decidedly yellow, retaining its golden tint throughout the season. 50 cts.

balsamifera

(Tacamahac, or Balsam Poplar). Large foliage, first leaves of a rich gamboge color, turning to deep green beneath; form pyramidal. A valuable tree. 50 cts.

Bolleana.

From Russia. Habit of growth like the Lombardy; foliage entirely white beneath, glossy green above. 75 cents.

Caroliniana

(Carolina Poplar, or Cotton Wood). A vigorous ornamental shade tree 50 cts.

Populus fastigiata

(Lombard P.). Its tall fastigiate form, sometimes reaching 120 feet, makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid. 50 cts.

Prunus cerasus padus

(Bird Cherry). Europe. Large shrub, resembling our choke cherry, of value as a shrub on the lawn. 50 cts.

— serotina.

(Wild Black Cherry). M. Although common, a very fine ornamental tree of medium size, handsome glossy foliage; clusters of black fruit. 50 cts.

Simonii.

China. Flowers small white in early spring, fruit small, flattened, looks like a nectarine, except that it is brick red; aromatic flavor different from any other plum. A new and interesting plant. 50 cts.

spinosa flore plena

(Double Flowering Sloe. Japan). A small tree or large shrub covered in the spring with small double white flowers, followed by dark purple fruit. 75 cts.

Pyrus malus Halleana syn. Parkmanii

(Hall's Japan Flowering Apple). Dwarf. A charming tree, bearing in the spring an abundance of pink blossoms hanging in clusters along the branches. The best of the flowering applies. 50 cts.

— coronarius Ohioensis

(Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab). Branches completely covered in spring with flowers of a deep pink. The blossoms appear before the leaves and while the tree is still very young. Very striking. 75 cts.

Ptelea trifoliata aurea.

(Golden-leaved Hop Tree). M. Foliage suffused with golden yellow, retaining its color late into fall. New and desirable. 75 cts.

Quercus alba

(White Oak). The genus is well-known as containing some of the largest trees. The White Oak is the noblest tree of our forests. One on our premises measured 22 feet in circumference, and was supposed to be over 500 years old. 75 cts.

cerris

(Turkey Oak). Tall, symmetrical round head; bright shining leaves. Very ornamental. 75 cts.

coccinea

(Scarlet Oak). Tall, with deeply cut leaves; scarlet autumnal tints. \$1.00.

dentata syn. Daimio, and Halleana

(Japan Oak). A rare tree of great value. Leaves large, broad and leathery, covered when young with a brownish down. Picturesque. \$2.00.

— pinnatifidum.

A variety of the preceding having the leaves deeply cut. Of recent introduction. \$3.00.

imbricaria

(Laurel or Shingle Oak). Middle sized tree with laurel like lance oblong leaves, glossy above, more or less downy beneath. 75 cts.

macrocarpa

(Over Cup Oak). Moderate spreading growth; leaves of various shapes; branches have a cork-like appearance. Acorns large, cup mossed and deep. 75 cts.

Mongolica

(Mongolian Oak). Long, deeply notched green glaucous leaves. Very rare. \$1.50.

palustris

(Pin Oak). A tall, symmetrical, pyramidal tree of rapid growth, with branches drooping below the horizontal line; bright glossy foliage, and very ornamental. An avenue of this tree in Flushing shows it to be remarkably adapted for streets. 75 cts.

Quercus Pannonica

(Hungarian Oak). Leaves very large, deeply indented and leathery. A very handsome and noble tree. Rare. \$2.00.

phellos

(Willow Leaved Oak). Medium size; leaves long and narrow like those of a willow; shoots long and slender. Very distinct and effective. \$1.00.

prinos

(Chestnut Oak). Vigorous growth; leaves entire and serrated like those of the chestnut. One of the most beautiful of oaks, and will grow on the poorest soil. 75 cts.

robur

(Common English Oak). Spreading and slow growth. A very enduring tree, graceful and vigorous when young, majestic and grand in maturity. 75 cts.

— argentea variegata

(Silver Leaved Oak). Leaves edged with silver. Very striking. \$1.00.

— atropurpurea

(Purple Leaved Oak). A very remarkable variety with leaves dark as the Purple Beech. \$2.00.

— aureo-viridis

(Gold and Green Variegated Oak). Leaves broadly striped with yellow between the ribs. \$2.00.

— comptonæfolia

(Fern Leaved Oak.) Very narrow sharply notched leaves. Smallest of cut-leaved oaks. \$1.00.

— concordia

(Golden Leaved Oak). A most charming variety with gold leaves of a constant and rich bright color late in summer. One of the most beautiful of all plants of that tint. \$1.50.

— encullata

(Curled Pyramidal Oak). Leaves curled at the edges. Very rare. \$2.00.

Quercus robur fastigiata

(Pyramidal Oak). Medium size, very upright, like the Lombardy Poplar. A remarkable tree. \$1.50.

— **Hartwissiana**, \$1.00.

— **heterophylla**

(Alternate Leaved Oak). A curious variety, sporting between entire narrow leaves like the Willow, and those cut at the edge. \$1.50.

— **laciniata**.

An interesting variety of the preceding. Leaves more deeply cut. \$1.00.

— **laciniata**.

Leaves cut nearly to the midrib, forming long narrow lobes. Foliage graceful, light and elegant. \$1.00.

— **latifolia cucullata**.

A singular variety with broad leaves slightly turned down at the edges. \$1.00.

— **Louetti**

(Louett's Oak). Leaves longer and more lanceolate than usual. Very good and distinct. \$1.00.

— **nigricans**

(Dark Leaved Oak). A remarkable variety with fine bushy form, and leaves darker than those of the Purple Beech. \$1.00.

rubra

(Red American Oak). Tall and spreading, purplish red autumnal tints. A noble tree. 75 cts.

Rhus aromatica

(Fragrant Sumac). 50 cts.

copallina

(Dwarf S.). 50 cts.

cotinus

(Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). This variety is a low tree with roundish head, and covered with reddish seed vessels like a purple mist. Very attractive. 50 cts.

Rhus cotinus atropurpurea.

Similar to the above in growth and appearance. Seed vessels finer and of a deep reddish purple. 75 cts.

glabra laciniata

(Cut Leaved Sumac). A beautiful low tree or shrub, with leaves of very large size, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches. Autumnal color, a rich red. 50 cts.

Osbeckii

(Osbeck's Chinese S.). A new variety, assuming in autumn a reddish fawn and orange color, which is very charming. \$1.00.

species,

From Japan. \$1.00.

Robinia pseud-acacia

(Yellow Locust). The Robinias are medium-sized trees, growing very rapidly, and possessing a soft and graceful foliage with a most refreshing tint of light green. The white pea-blossom flowers are very abundant and fragrant, and grow in racemes. They are generally armed with thorns. This variety, the Yellow Locust, is well known for its hard wood, which is almost indestructible. 50 cts.

— **foliis aureis**.

(Yellow Leaved L.). A striking variety. 50 cts.

— **gracilis**.

A fine-leaved variety of the yellow locust. Somewhat dwarf in habit. 50 cts.

— **hispidia**

(Rose Acacia). A shrub, or a fine tree when grafted high on Locust; leaves large, flowers large, showy and very abundant. 75 cts.

— **grandiflora**

(Red Flowering Rose Acacia). A large flowering variety. 75 cts.

— **nova**.

Larger flowering than the preceding. 75 cts.

Robinia viscosa

(Clammy L.). Young shoots sticky; pink flowers in short racemes. 50 cts.

Salisburia adiantifolia

(Maiden Hair Tree, or Gingko). A tall tree, remarkable for its curious leaves and manner of growth. Its beauty is rare and unique, and its color light and refreshing. No one should be without it. \$1.00.

Salix acutifolia syn. daphnoides.

(Sharp Leaved Willow). 50 cts.

Babylonica

(Babylonian, or Weeping Willow). A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint, and its wavy foliage make it very attractive. 50 cts.

— aurea

(Golden Babylonian Willow). 50 cts.

Baron de Solomon

(Solomon's W.). Perhaps the best of the Willows. Very straight, of rapid growth, excellent for street planting. 50 cts.

betularis

(Birch Leaved W.). 50 cts.

caprea pendula

(Kilmarnock Weeping W.). A vigorous tree, and very popular. When grafted low, it makes a fountain-like pyramidal tree of great beauty. When grafted high, its drooping branches make a very unique umbrella form. 50 cts.

laurifolia

(Laurel Leaved W.). Vigorous growth, shining, large, laurel-like leaves; excellent for lawn or street; grows readily in moist soils. A choice and neglected tree, said by good authorities to be the same as salix pentandra. 50 cts.

vitellina

(Golden W.). Bright yellow branches, striking in winter. Good for baskets or tying. 35 cts.

Sophora Japonica

(Japan Sophora). Medium size, light colored soft foliage, with small, cream colored, pea shaped flowers in racemes. 75 cts.

— pendula

(Japan Weeping Sophora). One of the most beautiful weeping trees. Very regular and graceful weeping habit, made up of picturesque short curves and small foliage hanging in beautiful tresses. Rare and choice. Low grafted, \$1.00. High grafted, \$2.00.

Sorbus domestica

(True Service Tree). Foliage like the American Mountain Ash, but more serrated; large brown fruit. 75 cts.

quercifolia

(Oak Leaved Mountain Ash). 75 cts.

Taxodium distichum

(Southern Cypress). Growth medium; foliage late, in loose airy tufts, delicate and feathery, and of a cheerful, bright green tint. Branches more or less horizontal, and rather pendulous at the tips. Head conical while young, but grows broader with age. One of the finest lawn trees. 75 cts.

Sinensis pendula, syn. Glyptostrobis

(Chinese C.). Leaves delicate and tassellated like small twisted cords, of a light refreshing pea-green color, branches only somewhat horizontal, young foliage and twigs of a decidedly pendulous character. Of all pyramidal trees, it is the most perfect in form, straight as an arrow, compact in habit, perfectly regular in its narrow cone. It is one of the finest trees for park or lawn. \$1.50.

Tilia Americana

(American Linden, or Basswood). Vigorous growth, large size, great deep green heart-shaped leaves, flowers fragrant in June and July, hanging in

Tilia Americana

loose yellow clusters; trunk remarkably straight and uniform, with robust branches, and an ample, well-rounded, finely-tufted summit, easily transplanted, and grown in any soil. One of the most vigorous-growing shade trees. 75 cts.

Europea

(European L.). Medium growth, eventual size very large; leaves smaller and darker than those of the American Linden, in great profusion, forming a dense shade; outline regular and conical. One of the most ornamental of trees, growing in almost any soil, and adapted to lawn or avenue. 75 cts.

— alba pendula

(Silver Leaved Weeping L.). Dense form, slender drooping branches; leaves silvery on the under side. One of the most ornamental of trees. \$1.00.

— argentea

(Silver Leaved L.). Silvery variety, of great excellence. \$1.00.

— sulphurea or dasystyla

(Yellow Twig L.). Young branches of a bright yellow color; very ornamental in winter; keeps its leaves very late in autumn. One of the best Lindens. 50 cts.

Ulmus Americana

(American Elm). Strong growth, lofty sweeping Gothic forms of great elegance and grace. The finest of all shade trees, with much spray and strong habit. 75 cts.

— pendula

(Weeping American E.). Sometimes called *fulva pendula*. A variety of remarkable persistency of foliage in autumn, and unequaled vigor and sweep of branches. \$1.50.

Ulmus campestris

(English or Field E.). Medium, sometimes rapid growth, eventually large; leaves often smaller, more numerous and darker colored than those of the American species. One of the most valuable and effective ornamental trees. 75 cts.

— purpurea

(Purple Leaved E. E.). Compact upright growth; leaves of a purple color in May and June. An interesting variety. \$1.00.

Kakii

(Cork Barked E.). Japan. Medium growth, small foliage, very curious. 75 cts.

montana cinerea

(Scotch, or Wych Elm). \$1.00.

— alba marginata

(White Margin Leaved Scotch E.). Beautiful delicate growing tree. Superb if not too much exposed to the sun. 75 cts.

parviflora

(Small Flowering E.). A recent introduction from China. \$1.00.

Virgilia lutea syn. Cladrastis tinctoria

(Yellow Wood). Slow growth, compact, broadly rounded head, leaves compound like those of the locust, of a light pleasing green color, changing in autumn to a warm yellow; flowers like pea blossoms, white and fragrant, covering the tree about the middle of June with long pendulous racemes of great beauty and grace. Its trunk is smooth and striking. 75 cts.

Zanthoxylon fraxinifolium

(Toothache Tree). A low tree; leaves pinnate, moderate size; flowers yellowish, with red anthers. Interesting.

75 cts.

Japonicum. 75 cents.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Amorpha

(False Indigo). Large spreading shrubs with pinnate foliage and numerous small purple flowers in dense terminal panicles in summer. A little coarse, but valuable for mass planting. 35 cts.

fruticosa

(Shrubby A.). An arborescent shrub with long pendulous branches, from which the elegant foliage hangs gracefully; flowers very dark purple with yellow stamens. 35 cts.

Amygdalus

(Flowering Almond). See *Prunus Sinensis*.

Andromeda mariana

(Stagger Bush). Small size; glossy oval leaves, nodding, clustered cylindrical flowers. 75 cts.

speciosa

An almost evergreen shrub, somewhat like *A. floribunda* in appearance. 75 cts.

Azalea.

Dwarf or slow growing shrubs of same family as the *Rhododendron*, and suitable for grouping with it. Almost unsurpassed among shrubs for beauty when covered in early June with brilliant clusters of funnel-shaped flowers varying in colors of white, red, orange, or purple. Very hardy.

arborea.

East Tennessee. White and pinkish clammy flowers, sweet scented. 75 cts.

nudiflora

(Pinxter Flower). A hardy pinkish white flowered American species 50 cts.

Azalea Pontica.

Asia Minor. Fine yellow flowers; not always hardy. 75 cts.

viscosa

(Clammy, or Swamp Azalea). American species. White and pinkish clammy flowers; sweet scented. 50 cts.

For special list see Azaleas.

Benthamia Japonica

(See *Cornus Kousa*).

Baccharis halimifolia.

A native shrub. Grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its dark green foliage and white fluffy clusters of seed vessels, which appear in September and last until after frost make it valuable for autumn effects. 50 cts.

Berberis Canadensis

(Canadian Berberry). Low shrub, with oval red berries. 35 cts.

emarginata

(Emarginated B.). Siberia. Yellow flowers in May. 50 cts.

Hakodate

(Japan B.). Upright grower, smaller thorns and neat habit. 50 cts.

Sinensis

(Chinese B.). Medium size; yellow flowers April to June. 50 cts.

Stenophylla.

One of the half evergreen Barberries. Slender, graceful habit, orange colored flowers in early spring. Choice 50 cts.

Thunbergii

(Thunberg's Japan B.). Very hardy, habit compact and bushy, branches stiff, thorny and densely covered with small bright green leaves, which change to a brilliant red in the autumn.

Berberis Thunbergii

Scarlet berries cover the branches in the fall and remain during the entire winter. 50 cts.

vulgaris

(Common European B.). Yellow flowers, in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed in fall with orange scarlet fruit. A handsome shrub. 25 cts.

— atropurpurea

(Purple Leaved B.). Violet-colored foliage and fruit. Rich looking and effective. 35 cts.

Buddlea Lindleyana.

China. 25 cts.

Callicarpa Americana

(French Mulberry). Flowers blue, clusters in August. A somewhat coarse shrub. 35 cts.

Murasaki.

Japan. A large-berried form. 35 cts.

purpurea

(Purple C.). Small brilliant purple flowers in August and September. Best known. 25 cts.

Calycanthus, floridus

(Sweet Scented Shrub). Leaves soft, downy beneath, flowers fragrant, like strawberries, double and of a chocolate color. 35 cts.

Caragana altagana

(Siberian Pea Tree). Blooms in June, with abundant pendulous yellow pea-like blossoms; foliage light green. Very hardy. 50 cts.

arborescens

(Arborescent Caragana). A tall growing shrub bearing in May a profusion of yellow flowers resembling the pea blossom. 35 cts.

— pendula

(Weeping Pea Tree). A drooping form of the preceding. 75 cts.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus

(Blue Spirea). An interesting shrub bearing fragrant blue flowers in profusion from the end of August until frost. In this latitude it dies down to the ground in winter. 35 cts.

Cassandra calyculata.

Almost evergreen, dark green oval foliage. Terminal clusters of pure white flowers. 50 cts.

Ceanothus Americanus

(New Jersey Tea). Flowers in dense bunches in June and July, white and small, but so very numerous as to make a highly ornamental shrub. 35 cts.

Celastrus Orica.

Japan. Choice new shrub. 50 cts.

Cephalanthus Occidentalis

(Button Bush). America. Large sized, compact, globular form; flowers yellowish white, on a little, globular, button-like head, an inch in diameter. Likes moist, shady places. A curious and interesting shrub. 35 cts.

Clematis stans

(Japan Erect Clematis). Bears in late fall spikes of pinkish white flowers. A new introduction from Japan. 75 cts.

Clethra acuminata

(Acuminate Leaved Clethra). Carolina. A larger type than *C. alnifolia*, both in leaves and flowers. 50 cts.

alnifolia

(Alder Leaved C.). America. Growth low and dense, leaves abundant and light green; numerous small spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July. A valuable shrub. 25 cts.

Colutea

(Bladder Senna). Large shrubs of compact growth, small light green, acacia-like foliage, yellow or yellowish red pea-blossom shaped flowers in June and July, followed by reddish pods or bladders; hardy, and suited to any soil. Curious ornamental shrubs. 35 cts.

Colutea arborescens

(Tree Colutea). 35 cts.

cruenta syn. Orientalis

(Oriental C.). Medium growth; scarlet early-blooming flowers. 35 cts.

Halepica

(Aleppo C.). A large, rapid growing and attractive shrub. Its color and foliage make it suitable for growing with other acacia-like plants. Its abundant orange-colored flowers in summer are scarcely less attractive than its reddish bladder-like pods which explode with pressure. 35 cts.

Cornus alba sanguinea

(White Fruited, Red Stemmed Dogwood). Strong growing bush, with large, fine, effective foliage; especially remarkable in winter for the red color of its branches. 25 cts.

— — elegantissima.

M. Silvery variegated foliage, distinctly marked and very permanent; choice. 50 cts.

alternifolia

(Alternate Leaved D.). Much resembles other shrubby dogwoods in shape, except that the leaves alternate with each other along the stem. 35 cts.

Kousa syn. Benthamia Japonica

(Japan Dogwood). A beautiful dogwood, bearing in June superb white flowers, foliage fine. Valuable and little used. \$2.00.

mascula

(Cornelian Cherry). A small tree producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves, followed in fall with large oval scarlet berries; very acid, and good for cooking. 50 cts.

paniculata

(Panicked Dogwood). White flower and fruit. 35 cts.

sericea

(Silky D.). 35 cts.

Cornus sericea Spathe aurea.

M. Foliage distinctly variegated with yellow. 50 cts.

stolonifera

(Wild Red Osier D.). 35 cts.

— aurea.

Manning. (Yellow Osier Dogwood). A golden barked variety of the common wild Red Osier, introduced by Mr. Warren H. Manning. One of the few desirable shrubs for winter effects. 35 cts.

Coronilla emerus

(Scorpion Senna). A compact bush with light acacia-like reddish yellow flowers that bloom in May and June. An attractive shrub. 25 cts.

Corylopsis spicata.

New Japanese introduction. Rare. \$1.00.

Corylus Americana.

(American Hazel). A large growing bush excellent for borders. 35 cts.

avellana atropurpurea

(Purple Hazel). Spreading bushy habit, large showy deeply purple leaves. Liable sometimes to be winter-killed at the extremities of the branches. 75 cts.

— pendula

(Weeping H.). \$1.00.

Cydonia Japonica simplex alba

(White Flowering J. Q.). Pure white flowering variety. 35 cts.

— tricolor

(Tri-colored Leaved J. Q.). A beautiful variegated-leaved variety. Very choice. 50 cts.

Cytisus nigricans.

Low growing, yellow flowers in June. 35 cts.

Daphne Genkwa

(Japan Daphne). A beautiful slender upright growing shrub with numerous long downy twigs, which in early spring, before the leaves appear, bear

Daphne Genkwa

violet-colored, fragrant tubular flowers about an inch long. One of the rarest and most interesting of flowering shrubs. \$1.00.

mezereum

(Mezereon D., or Common Mezereum). Small shrub with slender branches and very early pink flowers. 50 cts.

— flore albo

(White Flowering D.). 50 cts.

Deutzia candidissima flore pleno

(White Double Flowering Deutzia). Abundant racemes of flowers in June, luxuriant foliage and fine habit. 35c.

— flore pleno rubro.

Flowers double white tinged with pink, in racemes four or five inches long. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. 35 cts.

crenata.

Japan. Fine vigorous habit, white flowers tinged with pink. A valuable shrub. 25 cts.

Fortunii.

More spreading than Crenata; large single flowers. 25 cts.

gracilis

(Graceful or Slender D.). Japan. Dwarf, compact, pure white flowers in June. Excellent for forced culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in winter. It is the first to flower among the Deutzias and also the most beautiful. Valuable for a low, compact hedge. 25 cts.

Japanica marmorata

(Japan Variegated Leaved D.). Variegated in spots. 35 cts.

Lemoinii hybrida.

A fine hybrid of *D. gracilis* and *D. parviflora*, obtained by M. Lemoine. Dwarf habit, upright growth. Branches covered with erect panicles of pure white flowers. Quite distinct. 50 cts.

Deutzia parviflora

(Small Flowering D.). Upright growth, stems covered in early June with creamy white blossoms in large corymbs. 50 cts.

Pride of Rochester.

L. The earliest and purest double white; flowers very large and in great profusion. 35 cts.

scabra

(Rough Leaved D.). A large, rough-leaved, strong-growing shrub, bearing beautiful white flowers in June. A valuable shrub. 25 cts.

— vera.

Thought to be the true *Deutzia scabra*. Small, round leaves, profuse splendid white flowers. A late introduction. Very rare and choice. 35 cts.

Waterii.

A new variety from England. Very large double white flowers. 35 cts.

Watsonii

(Watson's D.). Double white flowers, spreading habit. 35 cts.

Wellsii.

Double white variety, somewhat resembling the preceding. 35 cts.

Sieboldii

(Siebold's D.). A fine white variety. 35 cts.

Desmodium penduliflorum.

Graceful, pendulous habit, growing from the ground every year; branches studded with reddish violet pea-shaped flowers in late summer and autumn. 35 cts.

Dirca palustris

(Leather Wood). United States. Dwarf rounded form, made up of tough, slender twigs, surmounted in April by numerous small yellow flowers. A choice shrub, rarely seen. 50c.

Eleagnus hortensis

(European Oleaster). A large growing, spreading shrub with somewhat coarse

Eleagnus hortensis

habit; very hardy and effective in the landscape, particularly near the sea, on account of its silvery narrow foliage. 35 cts.

Japanica argentea

(Japan Silver Leaved O.). A somewhat dwarf form. Finest and rarest of all the Oleasters. 75 cts.

longipes.

Native of Japan. Vigorous growth, spreading branches, and leaves bright green above and silvery white beneath, studded with brown scales. The small yellow flowers are produced in great profusion on long stalks in summer, followed by orange-colored berries. 50 cts.

umbellata.

L. When first introduced erroneously called *Eleagnus longipes*. Very strong habit; foliage light green, silvery underneath. Small amber berries ripening in fall. One of the best sea-side shrubs. 50 cts.

Enkianthus Japonica.

D. A rare Japanese shrub belonging to the Heath family. Small white flowers. Autumn foliage unsurpassed for brilliancy of color. \$1.50.

Euonymus alatus

(Winged Euonymus). A remarkable species having a curious wing extending down the stem between the leaves. The lower side of the stem is covered with clusters of pendulous scarlet berries. The perfect shape of this shrub and its exquisite rose color in October make it one of the best shrubs for autumn effects. 75 cts.

Americanus

(Strawberry Bush). A somewhat slender-growing shrub, vigorous shining green foliage, with medium-sized scarlet berries. Very ornamental in fall. 35 cts.

Euonymus Americanus fructu atropurpureo

(Burning B., or Spindle Tree). Berries of a purple color. 50 cts.

bungeiana.

Japan. An interesting variety, oval-leaved. 50 cts.

Europæus

(Common S. T.). A large growing species, making finally a tree; fine foliage and large fruit. 35 cts.

— foliis atropurpureis.

Purple leaves in autumn. 75 cts.

— linifolius

(Linear Leaved S. T.). Small-sized, slender-branched, narrow dark-colored foliage. A peculiar looking and very interesting shrub. 50 cts.

— nanus erectus

(Dwarf S. T.). A dwarf form, bushy, compact, dark green foliage held late in autumn. A curious and valuable shrub of great hardiness. 25 cts.

latifolius

(Broad Leaved Euonymus). A splendid broad leaved kind with unusually large bright-colored abundant fruit, which is borne earlier than that of other species or varieties. \$1.00.

nova species.

Japan. A new species, strong, clean habit, keeping the fruit late in the fall. \$1.00.

Yeddoensis.

Japan. Large, handsome foliage; brilliant in autumn. 75 cts.

Exochorda grandiflora.

Vigorous growing, finely-shaped shrub, with light-colored foliage and wood, and a great profusion in May of the most lovely pure-white flowers. A choice and always scarce plant. 35 cts.

Fontanesia phylliræoides

(Phyllirea-Like Fontanesia). A vigorous and graceful weeping shrub, with narrow leaves and yellowish flowers in small clusters in midsummer. 35 cts.

Forestiera acuminata.

America. 50 cts.

Forsythia

(Golden Bell).

Fortunii

(Fortune's Forsythia). Japan. Growth upright and spreading, vigorous bright green foliage; flowers bright yellow, and dropping before the leaves appear. The whole species very fine; the best early flowering shrub. 25 cts.

intermedia.

M. A hybrid of *F. suspensa* and *F. viridissima*, blooming between each of these. 35 cts.

Sieboldii

(Siebold's *F.*). An interesting variety slightly resembling *F. Fortunei*. 35c.

suspensa

(Weeping *F.*). More slender and delicate in growth than the other species, and particularly when in bloom, curves in the most graceful manner. Excellent for rock work. 25 cts.

viridissima.

Differs from *F. Fortunei* in a more straggling growth and deeper colored flowers and bark. It also blooms earlier. 25 cts.

Gaylussacia frondosa. 50 cts.**Genista scoparia**

(Scotch Broom). Low, erect growth; branches, as well as leaves, green, slightly weeping at the tips; small, yellow flowers in May. A curious, hardy shrub. 25 cts.

tinctoria plena

(Dyer's *B.*). 50 cts.

Hamamelis Japonica.

A new introduction from Japan. Small leaves. 75 cts.

Virginica

(Wych Hazel). Tall shrub, oval leaves like the Hazel, slightly downy; yellow flowers remarkable for their

appearance late in autumn, just as the leaves are turning and about to fall. 50 cts.

Hibiscus Syriacus

(Shrubby Althea, or Rose of Sharon). Strong, erect-growing, somewhat coarse shrub with foliage or branches not especially interesting; flowers red, white and purple, or striped in August or September; very showy. Used for hedges and needs severe and regular pruning back to the old wood.

— anemoneflora.

Fine light red. 25 cts.

— bicolor plena, 25 cts.**— Blanche.**

Large double white. 35 cts.

— boule de feu.

Large, very double, well formed flowers of a beautiful violet red color. plant vigorous. New and choice. 35c.

— coerulea flore pleno.

Flowers pink and white, shaded with blue or purple, large, double. 25 cts.

— compacta.

Bushy and compact in form. 25 cts.

— Duc de Brabant.

Flowers large, very double, and of a reddish lilac color. A free bloomer and one of the best varieties. 35 cts.

— foliis variegatis.

Vigorous growing, leaves richly shaded with yellow; flowers of a pure pink color and single petaled. A choice variety. 35 cts.

— — flore pleno

(Buist's Variegated *A.*). Dwarf, more compact form, leaves curiously marked with white, flowers purple but insignificant. One of the most choice and interesting plants for the lawn. 35 cts.

— Jeanne d'Arc.

Double flowers of purest white. New and very choice. 35 cts.

Hibiscus Syriacus Leopoldii flore pleno.

M. Large double rose and pink; one of the best of its color. 35 cts.

— **pompon pourpre.**

Large flowers of purple red color. New and valuable. 35 cts.

— **purpurea plena**

(Double Purple A.). 25 cts.

— — — **nova**

(New Double Purple A.). 35 cts.

— **rubra plena.**

Flowers reddish striped. 25 cts.

— **striata**

(Carnation Striped A.). Flowers large, double and striped. 25 cts.

— **"The Banner."**

New double Althea bearing double rosy pink striped flowers. 35 cts.

— **totus albus.**

M. A variety with pure white single flowers. 35 cts.

— **violacea flore pleno.**

Flowers violet striped. One of the best. 35 cts.

Hippophae rhamnoides

(Sea Buckthorn). Strong growing, somewhat irregularly-shaped bush, foliage small and of a curious gray green color. Very hardy and effective on the seashore. 50 cts.

Hydrangea.

Vigorous spreading shrubs with large showy leaves and great panicked flowers. Somewhat coarse in several varieties, unless seen at a distance.

canescens.

America. Leaves glaucous beneath. 35 cts.

cœrulescens.

Bluish flowers. 35 cts.

hortensia

(Garden, or Changeable H.). Japan. Large, heavy dark green leaves and massive globular heads of rose-colored, or sometimes blue flowers. Usually grown in pots and boxes, as in the

North its flower buds, leaves, and even stems are killed during ordinary winters, unless moved into a protected spot, or covered in the ground thoroughly. A beautiful flowering shrub. 35 cts.

— **Empress Eugenie.**

A variety of the Hortensia type. Large corymbs of blue and pale rose-colored flowers. 35 cts.

— **Otaksa.**

Foliage a deep green color, rose-colored flowers in immense trusses in July; free bloomer. One of the semi-herbaceous kinds like Hortensia. 35 cts.

— **rosalba.**

Flowers white and rose, in small heads during June. Vigorous habit. 35 cts.

— **Thomas Hogg.**

Abundant white flowers in July and August, in immense heads, often 10 to 15 inches in diameter. 50 cts.

nivea.

A vigorous growing, hardy variety, with leaves of a silvery white underneath; very effective in groups on the lawn. 35 cts.

paniculata.

Japan. A vigorous species with upright spikes of white flowers borne in July. Distinct from H. paniculata grandiflora, which blossoms later, and has larger and more drooping heads of changeable flowers. 50 cts.

— **tardiva.**

L. Similar to the preceding, but blooming in late fall; flowers larger. 50 cts.

— **grandiflora.**

Vigorous spreading form, immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink and finally to purple. Blooms from early August to frost. One of the best ornamental shrubs. 50 cts.

Hydrangea paniculata quercifolia.

American species. Vigorous shapely growth, large foliage like that of the Oak, downy beneath, and richly tinted in autumn; white flowers in spikes, showing finely among the massive leaves. One of the most desirable and least appreciated shrubs. 50 cts.

radiata, syn. arborea.

American species. Flowers white in flattened heads remaining long in bloom. 35 cts.

vestita.

A new species that blooms in large flat umbels several weeks earlier than *H. paniculata grandiflora*; very showy and valuable. 50 cts.

Hypericum aureum.

A new species of much merit. Large, rich yellow flowers, blooming in late summer. Dwarf habit. 35 cts.

Kalmianum

(Kalm's St. John's Wort). Low spreading bush with small bright yellow flowers in August. 35 cts.

Moserianum.

Of recent introduction. Very dwarf; handsome yellow flowers, larger than any of the species, and remaining in bloom longer. Choice. 50 cts.

multiflorum

(Free Flowering St. J. W.). 35 cts.

prolificum

(Shrubby St. J. W.). Flowers large, yellow and very numerous. July to September. 35 cts.

Itea Virginica

(Virginian Itea). Small bush, white flowers in June. An interesting, somewhat neglected plant; very beautiful in autumn tint. 35 cts.

Jasminum nudiflorum

(Naked Flowered Jasminum). A slender, medium-sized shrub, small yellow flowers borne during the first mild days of March or April. Earliest blooming of hardy shrubs. 25 cts.

Kerria, or Corchorus Japonica

(Globe Flower). Leaves small and pointed, with abundant yellow flowers in June. 25 cts.

— flore pleno

(Double Flowering Corchorus). 25 cts.

— foliis variegatis

(Variegated Leaved C.). Very attractive. 25 cts.

Ligustrum Amurense

(Amoor Privet). Upright form; distinct. 25 cts.

buxifolium

(Box Leaved P.). An interesting species. 25 cts.

ibota.

Japan species. Spreading habit; narrow leaves. 25 cts.

Media.

One of the best of the Japanese privets and valuable as a flowering shrub. Oval foliage of deep green is followed in June by showy clusters of fragrant white flowers. Its glossy berries in the fall are no less ornamental. 25 cts.

ovalifolium

(California P.). Japan. Nearly evergreen, strong growing pyramidal shrub, bright green, medium-sized leaves, light green stems; white flowers in June. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning. Ornamental and one of the best hedge plants. 25 cts.

Pekinensis.

A Chinese variety. 35 cts.

Quihouii.

European variety. Interesting. 35 cts.

Sinense

(Chinese P.). Upright grower, small leaves. Choice. 35 cts.

— nana.

An interesting dwarf variety of the preceding. 25 cts.

Ligustrum vulgare

(Common European P.). The form common in Europe. The leaves are dark green and smaller than those of *L. ovalifolium*; spikes of white flowers in June. If systematically pruned, a hardy and valuable shrub either in groups or hedges. 25 cts.

Leucothera racemosus.

One of the andromedas. Leaves small, flowers small and bell-shaped much like *A. floribunda*. 50 cts.

recurva.

More dwarf than the preceding, compact growth, fine small leaves. 50 cts.

Lonicera Alpigena.

Low, bushy, and very hardy. Rare. 35 cts.

cœrulea.

Dwarf habit, bushy. Rare though an old plant. 35 cts.

fragrantissima

(Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A vigorous shrub of upright habit, suited to almost any soil and exposure; leaves good sized and rich green; flowers pinkish early before the leaves and very fragrant. Valuable and little appreciated. 35 cts.

hispidæ

(Siberian U. H.). 50 cts.

Morrowii.

(Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). An interesting variety, valuable for its conspicuous red fruit. 25 cts.

Standishii syn. ligustrina

(Standish's U. H.). Large leaves, light pink flowers early, before the leaves. 35 cts.

Tartarica

(Tartarian H.). Pink flowers in May. 25 cts.

— alba.

M. Variety with white flowers. 25 cts.

— grandiflora.

Larger and darker pink flowers. 25c.

Lonicera Tartarica rubra.

Flowers of a deeper red than the preceding. 25 cts.

Xylosteum

(English Fly H.). Small abundant pinkish yellow flowers before the leaves, very fragrant. 35 cts.

Myrica Cerifera.

Bayberry or Wax Myrtle. M. Leaves almost evergreen and fragrant; small bluish berries. 35 cts.

Nevieusa Alabamensis.

M. An American shrub of the South, but entirely hardy here. Habit erect and somewhat spreading; clusters of numerous green and white flowers in late May, completely covering the plant. Interesting. 50 cts.

Pæonia Moutan

(Tree Peony). Dwarf size, rounded form, large dark green foliage; very large flowers of gorgeous colors, vary in from white to pink and crimson. Should be planted singly or on the margin of groups. For varieties, see special list of *Pæonias*.

Philadelphus coronarius

(Mock Orange, or Syringo). Strong growing, rounded habit, hardly foliage, fine, rich and green; pure white very fragrant flowers in June, slightly resembling those of the apple tree. One of the best. 35 cts.

— foliis aureis.

Golden leaves; holds its color well in summer. 35 cts.

— Coronarius nanus

(Dwarf Mock Orange). Low and bushy. 35 cts.

dianthiflorus flore pleno.

A dwarf variety with double cream-colored, fragrant flowers. 35 cts.

Gordonianus

(Gordon's M. O.). Vigorous, blooms freely—ten days later than other varieties; slightly fragrant. 25 cts.

Philadelphus grandiflorus

(Large Flowering M. O.). Strong-growing branches, somewhat straggling; showy large slightly-fragrant flowers in June. 25 cts.

Keteleeri flore pleno

(Double Flowering M. O.). 25 cts.

laxus

Long, pointed leaves. 25 cts.

Lemoinii erectus

(Lemoine's Erect M. O.). A charming variety of upright growth. The plant completely covered with yellowish white flowers. 35 cts.

microphyllus

(Small Leaved M. O.). 35 cts.

pubescens.

Large downy leaves and snow white flowers. 25 cts.

speciosus.

Very showy flowers; late. 25 cts.

Yokohama

(Japan M. O.). White and very fragrant variety. 35 cts.

Zeyheri

(Zeyher's M. O.). A small-leaved kind. 25 cts.

Potentilla fruticosa

(Shrubby Cinquefoil). A medium-sized shrub of erect habit; leaves small and peculiar in grouping; flowers yellow in late summer. 25 cts.

Prinos laevigata

(Smooth Winter Berry). L. A type of the next with smooth, glossy foliage; handsome orange-red berries in the fall. 35 cts.

verticillata

(Black Alder). Vigorous upright bush; fine ornamental red berries in autumn. A valuable and neglected shrub. 35 cts.

Prunus Pissardi

(Purple-Leaved Plum). L. Vigorous, upright growth. Foliage reddish purple, very marked, and continuing up to hard frost. 50 cts.

Prunus Sinensis flore albo pleno,

erroneously *Amygdalus pumila alba* (Dwarf, Double Flowering White Almond). double white flowers in May. 35 cts.

— flore roseo pleno,

erroneously *Amygdalus pumila*. (Dwarf Double Red Flowering Almond). A small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, and abundance of small double rose-like flowers, closely set on the twigs. 35 cts.

tomentosa

(Persian Plum). A curious variety. 50 cts.

triloba

(Double Flowering Plum). China. Vigorous growth; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May. A choice and very attractive spring blooming plant. 35 cts.

Pterostyrax hispidum.

Japan. Medium-sized shrub or low tree; foliage large and handsome; creamy white flowers in pendant clusters and fragrant. A new and valuable acquisition. \$1.00.

Rhamnus Carolinianus syn. Frangula Carolinianus

(Alder B.). Vigorous, irregular shape, smooth leaved; flowers small, in early summer. 35 cts.

Rhodora Canadensis.

(Azalea Family). One of the earliest shrubs. Branches covered with deep pink blossoms in April, the leaves appearing later. 50 cts.

Rhodotypos kerrioides.

Japan. A very attractive shrub. The branches in the spring are clustered with small white pendulous flowers, succeeded by dark berries. Choice. 35 cts.

Ribes aureum

(Missouri Currant.) Good size, regular growth; early yellow flowers, and shining glabrous leaves. 25 cts.

Bostonii.

Dwarf variety; of compact growth, shining foliage contrasting well with the yellow blossoms. 25 cts.

fragrans

(Fragrant C.). Resembles *Ribes aureum*, but more vigorous, and with larger sweet scented flowers. 35 cts.

Gordonianum

(Gordon's C.). A hybrid between *aureum* and *sanguineum*. Hardy and profuse flowering shrub; flowers crimson and yellow in pendant bunches in May. Attractive. 35 cts.

Japonicum

(Japan C.). Greenish flowers in June, crimson berries in autumn, lasting a long time. New introduction. 35 cts.

rotundifolium

(Round Leaved C.). 35 cts.

sanguineum.

Blossoms slightly tinged with pink; very distinct. 35 cts.

Rubus odoratus

(Purple Bramble). Large vigorous shrub, purple, rose-colored, showy, sweet-scented flowers. 25 cts.

Sambucus nigra

(European Elder). Large-growing, spreading, irregular, picturesque and attractive; bears purplish black berries in September. 25 cts.

— aurea

(Golden Leaved E.). Solid, golden yellow leaves. One of the very best golden-leaved shrubs. Picturesque and effective among other plants. 50 cts.

— laciniata

(Cut Leaved E.). Leaves curiously divided. 35 cts.

— variegata

(Variegated Leaved E.). Foliage mottled with white and yellow. 35 cts.

Spiræa Anthony Waterer.

A very dwarf variety, blossoms similar to *S. bumalda*, making the plant almost a mass of crimson. Excellent for edging. 25 cts.

arbutifolia

(*Arbutus* Leaved S.). 25 cts.

arguta.

A new variety, slender branches, the plant covered in early summer with a profusion of small single white flowers. 35 cts.

Billardii

(Billard's S.). A strong-growing, pink-flowered, late-blooming species. 25 cts.

callosa.

Japan. Medium size, irregular growth, pink flowering in flat corymbs, during late June. 35 cts.

— alba.

Low growth, rounded form, white flowering twice in the season; first in June and then in July. Well suited for hedges, or the outskirts of other shrubs. 25 cts.

— bumalda.

D. Very small habit; an abundance of charming rosy flowers in summer and fall. After the first flowers have passed away remove the faded tops to induce continuous bloom. 35 cts.

— crispifolia.

Japan. Dwarf, rounded form; compact, curled and crisped leaves, literally covered with small pink flowers during the greater part of summer. The smallest and one of the most rare and interesting of *Spiræas*. 35 cts.

— Fortunii

(Fortune's S.). Japan. Rich, attractive foliage; rose-colored flowers in June. 35 cts.

chamædrifolia.

A medium-sized species, with peculiar foliage and white flowers in June. 25 cts.

Spiræa Douglasi

(Douglas' S.). Strong-growing, irregular form, attractive foliage, rose-colored flowers in July. 25 cts.

Lindleyana.

A variety having large terminal panicles of white flowers, foliage resembling the sumacs; very distinct. 50 cts.

Leeana.

A new variety with spikes of white flowers somewhat resembling *S. Lindleyana*. 35 cts.

opulifolia

(Guelder Rose Leaved *Spiræa*). Strong growing, upright form, foliage large and light green; large white flowers studded along the stem in June. 25 cts.

— aurea

(Golden S.). A golden form of *S. opulifolia*, distinctly yellow, rich and massive looking. One of the most effective large shrubs on the lawn. 25 cts.

prunifolia flore pleno

(Double Flowering Plum Leaved S.). Strong growing, irregular form, small roundish shining leaves of beautiful autumn color, flowers double white and abundant in May. One of the best and earliest blooming kinds. 25 cts.

Reevesiana

(Reeves' S.). A graceful slightly-drooping species, covered in May with abundant white flowers. One of the oldest and best *Spiræas*. 25 cts.

— flore pleno

(Reeves' Double Flowering S.). A double flowering form. 35 cts.

Regeliana.

Pink flowers in June. 35 cts.

salicifolia paniculata alba

(Panicle Flowered S.). Good grower, irregular, upright form; narrow wil-

low-like leaves; white flowers in July. 35 cts.

Thunbergii

(Thunberg's S.). Japan. Low growing rounded form, delicate, drooping light yellow or yellowish green lanceolate foliage, which takes and retains late the finest tints in Autumn. Small, abundant white flowers in May. One of the most charming of all low-growing shrubs. The earliest of *Spiræas*. 35 cts.

tomentosa.

Low growing, irregular form; tufts of pink flowers in July. 25 cts.

— alba.

M. A variety of *S. tomentosa*, but having white flowers in July. 25 cts.

Van Houttei.

M. Clusters of purest white flowers on slender branches; graceful habit. 25 cts.

Staphylea bumalda

(Japan Bladder Nut). An interesting dwarf shrub bearing spikes of white flowers in May. 35 cts.

Stephanandra flexuosa.

M. Said to be allied to the *Spiræa*. Fairly rapid growth, slender, graceful branches, finely cut foliage; small white flowers in loose panicles. New and choice. 35 cts.

Stuartia Japonica.

Japan. Upright growth, flower small and of exquisite form, with yellow stamens. A very rare tree. Exhibited by Kissena Nurseries, first in this country at the N. Y. Horticultural Society in summer of 1879. \$2.00.

pentagynia.

A most charming low tree, or shrub, of compact habit and rich foliage. It produces in July abundant white saucer-shaped flowers with purple center, and the edges of the petals crimped. When in bloom, few trees can surpass it. 75 cts.

Syrax Japonica.

M. Japanese shrub of recent introduction. Pyramidal habit; white bell-shaped flowers in June, hanging gracefully on the branches; choice. 50 cts.

Americana

(American S.). A tall growing shrub. Branches covered in May with pendulous white flowers very like orange blossoms. Noticeable white fruit in the autumn. The foliage somewhat looser than the preceding. 50 cts.

obassia.

Japan. A beautiful large-growing variety having fragrant pendulous blossoms. Valuable and rare. \$1.25.

Symphoricarpos

(St. Peter's Wort). Low growing, spreading, irregular habit; foliage attractive; noteworthy from the beauty of its clusters of red or white berries.

glomeratus

(Indian Currant). D. Numerous very small red fruit in early fall, foliage lasting long. 25 cts.

racemosus

(Snow Berry). Medium size, bushy form, pink flowers in summer, quantities of large, white, waxy roundish berries in autumn. Very ornamental. 35 cts.

Symplocos crataegoides.

An interesting shrub covered with small white flowers in May; foliage thick somewhat hiding the handsome blue berries which appear in the autumn. 35 cts.

Syringa

(Lilac). Large growing shrubs, large green attractive foliage; clusters of flowers in spring and early summer.

Emodii.

China. Tree like in form, upright in shape, white flowers in May. One of the choicest Lilacs. 35 cts.

Syringa Japonica.

(Giant Lilac). L. Japan species of tree-like habit; thick leathery foliage; large creamy white panicles in early summer. 75 cts.

grandiflora, 50 cts.**Josikæa**

(Josika's L.). Less tree-like in form, upright shape, irregular; deep lilac flowers in June. A choice Lilac. 50 cts.

ligustrina Pekinensis pendula

(Weeping Chinese Lilac). Drooping habit, small foliage; large trusses of creamy white flowers in summer. \$1.00.

Persica

(Persian L.). Medium size, small leaves, and small elegant form; purple flowers. 25 cts.

— alba

(White Persian L.) 25 cts.

— laciniata

(Cut Leaved P. L.). An interesting variety. 25 cts.

rothomagensis rubra

(French Red L.). A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. 25 cts.

Sinensis

(Chinese L.). A lower-growing, more elegant and delicate-looking purple flowering species. 25 cts.

— alba

(Chinese White L.). A white flowering form of S. Sinensis. 25 cts.

villosa.

Chinese species. Low robust habit, small trusses of fragrant pale rose flowers in late May; very choice. 50 cts.

vulgaris

(Common L.). The commonest purple species, and one of the best. A good grower. Flowers and young leaves fragrant. 25 cts.

Syringa vulgaris alba.

White flowering form of *S. vulgaris*.
One of the best. 35 cts.

— — **major.**

L. White flowers, larger than the preceding. 50 cts.

— — **grandiflora**

L. Trusses of large white flowers; growth vigorous. 25 cts.

— **Alphonse Lavellee.**

Trusses like a double hyacinth, fine blue shaded to violet. 75 cts.

— **Beranger.**

Seedling of Gloire de Moulins; purplish lilac red flowers. 35 cts.

— **Charles the Tenth.** 35 cents.— **cœrulea superba.**

Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully opened, a clear blue; truss very large. One of the finest. 35 cts.

— **Condorcet.**

Very large flowers, semi-double blue and white. 75 cts.

— **Emile Lemoine.**

A large double lilac bearing heavy spikes of reddish purple flowers. 50 cts.

— **fleur d'oranges.**

Beautiful white variety. 35 cts.

— **Frau Bertha Dammann.**

Large clusters of purest white. One of the best single white lilacs. 50 cts.

— **H. W. Sargent.**

Cherry red in bud; flowers a dark violet when open. 35 cts.

— **hyacintha flora.** 50 cents.— **Ludwig Spath.**

A new hybrid introduced from Germany. The flowers and clusters are very large and of a fine dark purple. \$1.00.

— **Mathieu de Dombasle.**

A fine variety, very large trusses; flowers of a reddish mauve. 50 cts.

Syringa vulgaris Marie le Graye.

M. One of the newest kinds; trusses of large white flowers. 50 cts.

— **nigricans.**

Blossoms of the darkest purple, 50 cts.

— **oblata.**

Chinese species, valuable for its fine, fresh foliage which keeps its beauty throughout the summer. 75 cts.

— **Philemon.**

A grand sort of the darkest shade in lilacs. One of the most desirable. 50 cts.

— **President Grevy.**

New sort with very large blue flowers; one of the choicest. 75 cts.

— **President Massart.**

Dark purple flowers in large trusses. One of the finest. 50 cts.

— **Princesse Camille de Rohan.**

35 cts.

— **rubra de Marley.**

Very prolific. Flowers of a reddish purple. Excellent for forcing. 50 cts.

— **rubra insignis.**

Dark red buds. Fine variety. 50 cts.

— **Schermerhornii.** 35 cents.— **spectabilis.**

Flowers lilac, with a blush shade. Very compact. 35 cts.

— **Senator Volland.**

Dwarf, new variety. Buds scarlet, rose colored flowers. 50 cts.

— **Ville de Troyes.**

Fine variety, with large panicles of dark purple flowers. 50 cts.

— **virginalis.**

Flowers pure white. 50 cts.

Tamarix

(Tamarisk). Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrubs, delicate, feathery foliage; small, fringing, delicate flowers. Should be planted within the mass of other shrubs on account of a tendency to grow naked at the base. When pruned to a single straight stem it makes a small tree of great beauty.

Tamarix Africana

(African T.). Pink flowers in June; should be cut back and formed immediately after it blooms to obtain flowers another year. 35 cts.

Gallica syn. Narbonne.

Blooms in July. 35 cts.

Indica

(Indian T.). Blooms in August. Very strong-growing, feathery and waving in aspect. 35 cts.

Japonica

(Japan T.). Smaller growing than the others. Very delicate and beautiful in appearance. 50 cts.

parviflora.

Smaller flowered than other members of the species. 50 cts.

tetrandra.

Light pink flowers in July. 35 cts.

Viburnum acerifolium

(Maple Leaved Viburnum). Medium-sized, small white heads of flowers in June, red berries in autumn. 35 cts.

arbutifolium.

Somewhat resembling *V. dentatum*. 35 cts.

cassinoides.

Yellowish white flowers in June; handsome pink berries in fall; glossy foliage. One of the best native shrubs. 50 cts.

cotinifolium.

A large growing shrub producing corymbs of white flowers early in May, followed by berries which become in turn pink and red as they ripen. Valuable in groups or for planting singly. 50 cts.

dentatum

(Arrow Wood). A medium sized native species with curiously cut leaves, white flowers in June, beautiful berries in autumn. 35 cts.

Viburnum dilatatum.

Japan. A low spreading bush. Foliage fine, branches loaded in fall with brilliant scarlet fruit. 50 cts.

Japonicum latifolium.

See *V. Sieboldii*.

laevigatum

(Smooth Leaved Viburnum). 50 cts.

lantana

(Way Faring Tree). Europe. Good size; bushy, large foliage, noteworthy for its silvery under-lining; ornamental red and then black fruit in fall. 35 cts.

lantanoides

(Hobble Bush). America. General appearance of foliage like the *V. lantana*; straggling, spreading curious habit; fruit coral red, turning crimson. 75 cts.

macrocephalum.

Japan. Leaves held late in fall; broad corymbs of white flowers in June. Rare. \$1.00.

Nepalensis.

A robust-growing shrub, with white flowers in June, which appear later than those of the other *Viburnums*. 35 cts.

nudum

(Withe Rod). Leaves oval, almost lanceolate; fruit roundish. 50 cts.

opulus, syn. V. Oxycoccus.

(High Bush Cranberry). L. Tree-like form; cymes of white flowers in June; bright red fruit, not unlike small cranberries. 35 cts.

— macrocarpum.

M. A large fruiting form of the *V. oxycoccus* or Cranberry Tree; very striking. Foliage also larger; should be in every collection. 75 cts.

— nanus.

D. Very diminutive, a perfect sphere in shape. Interesting. 25 cts.

Viburnum opulus sterilis.

(Common Snow Ball or Guelder Rose). L. Balls of pure white flowers in May; one of the most useful of shrubs. 25 cts.

plicatum.

(Japan Snow Ball). L. Upright growth; foliage dark deep green; balls of handsome white flowers in late May, growing in regular order on the branch; a valuable shrub. 50 cts.

— rotundifolium.

M. Large round fluted leaves with dark rich shades in autumn; balls of purest white flowers, earlier than the preceding; very rare. \$1.00.

phlebotrichum.

Japan species. 75 cts.

prunifolium

(Plum Leaved Viburnum). Smooth, glossy foliage, white flowers in May and June. 35 cts.

pyrifolium

(Pear Leaved V.). Flowers white and fragrant, blooms some ten days later than the others. 50 cts.

rugosum

(Rough Leaved V.). Larger rougher leaves than V. lantanoides and terminal racemes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in flower and fruit. 50 cts.

Sieboldii, syn. Japonicum latifolium.

L. Vigorous large striking foliage; inconspicuous white flowers in large clusters; fruit in fall of brightest red. Useful where large effects are desired. 75 cts.

— foliis variegatis.

L. An interesting variegated form with distinct markings of yellow and white. \$1.00.

tomentosum.

A single form of V. plicatum. Flowers pure white, appearing in great profusion in early June. 75 cts.

Weigela or Diervilla arborea.

One of a genus of large growing, effective June blooming shrubs, especially vigorous and large-leaved; flowers long tube-shaped, of a sulphur white or pale yellow, changing to pale rose, and blooming later than the others. 35 cts.

candida

L. The best white Weigela. 35 cts.

floribunda.

Free blooming. 35 cts.

Grœnewegiana.

Colored flowers somewhat streaked with red, form and habit of W. rosea. 35 cts.

Gustave Mallet.

Red flowers, very free bloomer. 35 cts.

hortensis nivea

(White Flowered W.). Profuse flowers of a pure white and remaining long; foliage large; choice. 50 cts.

Kosteriana.

Dwarf compact growth, flowers deep rose; fine. 35 cts.

Lavallee.

Flowers dark reddish purple in June, and less abundant throughout the summer. Interesting and choice. 50 cts.

Lowii. 35 cts.**Mons. Lemoine.**

Flowers pale flesh color at first, then rose and wine red. Choice. 35 cts.

multiflora.

Flowers pendulous, chocolate color, with white-hued stamens. 35 cts.

rosea

(Rose Colored W.). Erect compact growth; fine rose-colored flowers in June. One of the best and most popular of Weigelas. 35 cts.

— Desboisii.

Deep rose-colored flowers resembling rosea, but darker. One of the darkest and best. 35 cts.

Weigela rosea nana variegata

(Variegated Dwarf W.). Dwarf spreading habit and possessing clearly defined variegated leaves. Stands the sun well, is bright golden throughout the summer, and is perhaps the best variegated leaved deciduous shrub. 35 cts.

sessiliflora.

A native shrub of spreading habit. Yellow flowers appearing in July, borne in loose terminal clusters. 35 cts.

Van Houttei.

Flowers carmine, differs little from *W. rosea*. 35 cts.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia.

Central Asia. Bears terminal clusters of white-petaled flowers, blotched with reddish brown, prettily contrasted with tender young foliage in the early spring months. Pinnate leaves like those of the Service Tree or Mountain Ash. A very choice and rare shrub. \$2.00.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia

(Shrub Yellow Root). United States. Low shrub with compound cut leaves and slender racemes of curious brown purple flowers. 25 cts.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

Actinidia polygama.

Japan. Flowers white, with a purple centre. A vigorous and elegant climber. 50 cts.

Ampelopsis Japonica.

A species with large and deeply-cut leaves and ornamental blue berries. New and rare. 75 cts.

quinquefolia.

(Common Virginia Creeper). Beautiful digitate leaves growing in dense masses, splendid crimson color in autumn. Throws out tendrils and rootlets like the Ivy, which cling to almost anything they touch—old stumps and even walls. Excellent for covering. 25 cts.

Veitchii, or tricuspidata.

Japan. Leaves smaller than those of the common Virginia creeper, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. When once established it grows rapidly and clings by its rootlets more perfectly than other

Ampelopsis; foliage rich and glossy in summer, crimson in autumn. 25 cts.

Akebia quinata.

Japan. Neat, shining, small, sub-evergreen leaves; purple flowers in June. 50 cts.

Aristolochia sipho

(Pipe Vine, or Dutchman's Pipe). America. Strong growing; interesting roundish light green leaves, eight or ten inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers in July. 75 cts.

Bignonia capreolata.

America. Flowers white spotted. 50 cts.

Celastrus scandens

(Bitter Sweet). America. Fine leaves, turning a bright yellow color in early fall, clusters of orange capsuled fruit. Very strong grower, well suited to cover rocks and trunks. 25 cts.

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh

(Florida). Said to be the best double white known; ten or eleven series of imbricating sepals. Deliciously scented. 75 cts.

flammula

(Sweet Scented Clematis). Masses of small white very fragrant flowers from June to September. Very beautiful. 25 cts.

Henryii

(Lanuginosa). Large, pure white flowers in summer. One of the best. 50 cts.

Jackmanii.

Good sized purple flowers in June, borne in great masses; vigorous grower. A great favorite and one of the most valuable. 75 cts.

John Gould Veitch

(Florida). Double lavender blue flowers in summer. Choice. 75 cts.

Lady Bovill

(Viticella). Grayish blue flowers in summer. 75 cts.

lanuginosa.

Lavender flowers in summer dispersed over the branches on short lateral summer shoots. 75 cts.

Lord Derby

(Patens). Pale lavender, unusually broad sepals, reddish purple anthers, vigorous growth. \$1.00.

Mrs. Jas. Bateman

(Viticella). Lilac summer blooming flowers. Choice. \$1.00.

Orientalis

(Graveolens). Pale clear yellow. Flowers in August and September. Choice and desirable. 50 cts.

paniculata.

Japan species. Rapid in growth, covering an immense space in one season; white fragrant star-shaped flowers in great masses during August and Sep-

tember; clusters of seed unusually attractive. A valuable climber. 35 cts.

Sir Garnet Wolseley

(Patens). Bluish ground, having in young state an effective dash of bronze, afterwards a showy and distinct bar of plum red. Extra fine. \$1.00.

Standishii

(Patens). Mauve purple flowers in spring. One of the best forms. \$1.00.

Star of India

(Jackmanii). Violet purple flowers in June, much like Jackmanii. \$1.00.

Virginiana

(Common Wild Clematis). A rapid climbing plant with a profusion of white flowers in July and August. 25 cts.

Dolichos Japonicus.

One of the most vigorous of all climbers; grows twenty feet in a season. Long racemes of purple and white flowers (Wistaria-like) in June; excellent to cover rocks and stumps. New and rare. \$1.00.

Euonymus radicans.

Creeping habit; very small glossy evergreen leaves. Excellent for borders or rock work; very hardy. 15 cts.

Hedera Helix.

Common English Ivy. 25 cts.

Hibernica

(Irish Ivy). Large leaved and luxuriant. 25 cts.

Rægneriana

(Giant Ivy). A very hardy kind, with large thick leathery leaves. 25 cts.

Jasminum officinale

(White Jasmine). Should be planted on the south side of a house or wall; fragrant white flowers in July; delicate beautiful foliage. 35 cts.

Lonicera Belgica

(Monthly Fragrant, or Dutch Honey-suckle). Flowers all summer, red and yellow, very fragrant. 25 cts.

Lonicera brachypoda.

Japan. Vigorous grower, foliage retained late in fall; flowers yellowish white in June. 25 cts.

Canadensis.

Robust and rapid grower. Will readily assume a shrub shape; large bluish green leaves, silvery underneath; yellow flowers in June. 25 cts.

coccinea. 25 cents.

flava.

Flowers bright yellow and orange-colored, very fragrant. 35 cts.

fuchsoides.

Brilliant scarlet, coral-like flowers in June; curious and interesting. One of the finest of *Loniceras*. 50 cts.

Germanica alba. 35 cents.

— **rubra.** 35 cents.

Halleana.

Japan. Abundant vigorous foliage, retained until late fall and early winter white and yellow flowers. One of the best Honeysuckles. 25 cts.

pallida.

Pale yellow. 35 cts.

perfoliata.

Flowers beautiful straw yellow. 35c.

reticulata aurea.

(Golden Leaved Japan Honeysuckle). One of the best. 25 cts.

semper virens

(Scarlet Trumpet H.). Strong, rapid growers, scarlet inodorous flowers all summer. This and its varieties have the handsomest flowers in cultivation. 35 cts.

superba.

A large-flowered variety. 35 cts.

Sinensis

(Chinese H.). A well-known vine, holding its dark green foliage very

late. Blooms in July and September; very fragrant. 25 cts.

Sullivanti. 25 cents.

Periploca Græca

(Virginia Silk). Very strong growing, reaching up to a great height; foliage long, narrow and shining, flowers purplish brown, axillary clusters. A very interesting climber. 35 cts.

Tecoma or Bignonia

(Trumpet Flower). Strong growing, showy flowers, scarlet, crimson and orange. Excellent to cover stumps and stones, or to train as a standard.

grandiflora.

Very large flowers of a splendid orange color, earlier blooming than *T. radicans*. 50 cts.

radicans.

Scarlet flowers in August. Hardy and vigorous. 25 cts.

— **atrosanguinea.**

Purplish crimson flowers. 50 cts.

— **præcox.**

An early blooming form of *T. radicans*. 50 cts.

speciosa.

Flowers orange scarlet. Becomes a bush more readily than others. 50 cts.

sanguinea.

Flowers blood-red, very distinct. 50c.

Thunbergii.

Resembles *T. grandiflora*, but less vigorous, with flowers of a deeper tint. 50 cts.

Wistaria Japonica flore pleno.

Perfectly double flowers in dense racemes about the length of those of *Sinensis*. Entirely hardy. \$1.00.

multiflora.

Fine purple variety. Very prolific, 75 cts.

multijuga.

Japan. Purple flowers in racemes sometimes two feet long. 75 cts.

Wistaria Japonica alba.

Racemes of white flowers twenty inches longer than the above. Exquisite and rare. \$1.00.

Sinensis

(Chinese Blue W.). Strong-growing

when once established; flowers in pale blue pendulous clusters in May and June. Very choice. 50 cts.

— **alba**

(Chinese White W.). The best white form. Hardy. 75 cts.

EVERGREENS.

Abies Apollinus.

A fine tree somewhat resembling *A. pectinata*, but more spreading. Valuable for specimen planting. 75 cts.

balsamea

(Balm of Gilead Fir). Pyramidal tree resembling the European Silver Fir, dark green foliage silvery beneath, beautiful and thrifty when young, but with time and neglect soon loses its beauty from disease and irregular growth. 75 cts.

brachyphylla.

A Silver Fir of recent introduction. Foliage a lighter green than *A. pectinata*, but the tree has the same somewhat open aspect. \$1.50.

Cephalonica

(Cephalonian Fir). Large size, broad for its height while young, then pyramidal, leaves silvery and dagger-shaped with a spine on the point. Generally hardy. \$1.00.

Cilicica

(Cilician S. F.). Compact branches, thickly set on the stems, foliage dark green, most soft, delicate, and lovely in the coloring of the young growth. Hardy. \$1.00.

concolor syn. lasiocarpa Parsonsii

(White S. F.). Slow growth, eventually large, long foliage, more uniform

in color than usual with Silver Firs, branchlets not so thickly covered with leaves as in some species having but a single row strongly curled up on either side. A noble tree, rare and very choice. \$2.00.

firma

(Japan S. F.). The most vigorous of the Silver Firs, and one of the most hardy; compact and pyramidal foliage, large, flat and deep green underneath. A distinct and interesting species. \$1.00.

Fraserii

(Fraser's S. F.). Very hardy and much resembling the Balsam Fir, only richer looking and of more permanent beauty. \$1.00.

grandis

(Great S. F.). Lofty pyramidal form, branches horizontal, leaves short dark green and very distinct from *P. lasiocarpa*, with which it has been confounded. \$2.00.

nobilis

(Noble S. F.). Picturesque, irregular, pyramidal form, slow growth while young, eventually large size, beautiful silvery blue tint on the young foliage, which contrasts charmingly with the dark green of the older growth. Assumes a leader only after some years. A magnificent tree. \$2.00.

Abies nobilis glauca.

A beautiful variety of the preceding, foliage having a fine bluish tint. \$2.50.

Nordmanniana

(Nordmann's S. F.). Slow growth, hardy, eventually large, horizontal branches, dark green massive foliage, silvery underneath, broad and compact. The contrast of its old and new growth is most charming. One of the most symmetrical as well as effective of evergreens. Valuable for landscape effects or for planting as a specimen tree. \$1.50.

Numidica

(Algerian S. F.). Intermediate in appearance between P. Pinsapo and pectinata, both of which it somewhat resembles. Hardy and interesting. \$2.00.

pectinata

(Common S. F.). Vigorous growth, pyramidal form, rich green foliage, silvery underneath. Unless pruned it gradually loses its symmetry, which is prominent while young. 75 cts.

— compacta

(Compact S. F.). Dwarf rounded form, broader than high, compact, rich, glossy green foliage, one of the hardiest of the Silver Firs. Very choice and effective. \$1.00.

— pendula

(Weeping S. F.). Slow growth, solid compact columnar form, branches curving regularly and closely along the stem, until the dark green foliage is permanently dense right to the ground. Hardy and very symmetrical. One of the most curious and beautiful evergreens. \$1.50.

Pichta

(Siberian Silver Fir). Medium size, leaves of darker green than ordinary Silver Firs, very soft and rich to the touch. One of the hardiest and most valuable of Firs. \$1.50.

Abies Pinsapo

(Pinsapo Fir). Very Handsome, densely branched, resembling P. Cephalonica; branches very thickly placed in whorls, and spreading horizontally. A picturesque and beautiful evergreen, not entirely hardy. \$1.50.

Sachalinensis.

A very handsome Silver Fir with narrow leaves, small cones and horizontal branches. Distinct and graceful form, very hardy. \$1.50.

Veitchii

(Veitch's Silver Fir). A very rare and beautiful species, partaking of the character of nobilis and of Nordmanniana. \$3.00.

Biota Orientalis

(Oriental Arbor Vitae). Pyramidal bush, densely clothed with fresh green foliage. 50 cts.

— aurea

(Golden A. V.). Conical or rounded in form, medium size, bright golden green foliage. 75 cts.

— — nana

A dwarf form of the preceding, perfect in shape, the yellow tinge changing to bronze in winter. One of the prettiest of the dwarf evergreens. 75 cts.

— — elegantissima.

Medium size, upright pyramidal torch-like form, foliage flaky, tipped with yellow, giving it a bright golden color all summer and autumn, and turning bronze brown in winter. One of the most elegant of evergreens. \$1.00.

— filiformis

(Thread Branched A. V.). Medium size with straight stem, long, slender, drooping branches and light yellowish green foliage. Hardy and rare. \$1.00.

— — pendula.

Medium size. A weeping form of the preceding. \$1.00.

Biota Orientalis pyramidalis aurea.

Medium size, perfect shape, a tall pyramidal Arbor Vitae, foliage tinged with a bronze yellow. \$1.50.

— **semper aurescens**

(Ever Golden A. V.). Dwarf, dense conical habit very similar to that of *Biota orientalis aurea*, but retains its golden color throughout the year. 75 cts.

Cedrus Atlantica

(Mt. Atlas Cedar). Vigorous, pyramidal, open and airy; foliage denser than that of the Cedar of Lebanon, and like that very thick on the upper side of the branches. Hardy, and a very noble tree, and should be planted where it can be looked down upon. \$1.00.

— **glauca.**

(Glaucous Mt. Atlas Cedar). M. One of the rarest evergreens of recent introduction; as yet very scarce. Symmetrical form, charming light blue foliage. Extremely hardy. \$1.50.

Deodara

(Deodar, or Indian Cedar). Vigorous pyramidal form, foliage light silvery or glaucous green, graceful and drooping. A charming evergreen not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia, but one of the most beautiful trees in the South. \$1.00.

Libani

(Cedar of Lebanon). Vigorous, wide-spreading, horizontal branches, foliage dark green, massive, and very picturesque, somewhat tender while young. Grand, and very choice. 75 cts.

Cephalotaxus Fortunei femina.

Rounded form, medium size, dark green foliage, long, slender, drooping branches. The feminine form of the genus. 50 cts.

Chamæcyparis sphæroidea

(White Cedar). Abundant in moist ground in the Middle States. Well-known for its light, fine-grained timber. 50 cts.

Cupressus Lawsoniana

(Lawson's Cypress). A tall tree in California, its native country, foliage delicate and graceful. The leading shoots when young are pendulous like those of a Deodar Cedar, and its whole aspect is exceptionally fine. Not entirely hardy except on high, dry ground. 50 cts.

— **argentea variegata.**

Resembling the usual type in habit but has many of its branchlets tipped with white. \$1.00.

— **erecta viridis.**

One of the most ornamental and distinct of the upright cypresses. Fastigate and tapering habit. Foliage of a brighter and lighter green than the species. 50 cts.

— **lutea.**

Of medium growth and compact habit, the young growth of a clear light yellow which subsides to a deep yellow in winter. Not to be confused with *aurea* var. The most distinctly golden of all the evergreens. \$1.00.

Ilex crenata

(Japanese Holly). One of the best of the newer evergreens, compact, bushy and very hardy. Plants 2½ feet \$3.00.

opaca

(American Holly). Perfectly hardy at the North. Dwarf growth, large tough shining thorny leaves. Ornamental red berries in winter. 50 cts.

Juniperus Canadensis

(Canadian Juniper). Low growth, with spreading, open head, and pale green foliage. 50 cts.

Juniperus Canadensis aurea.

(Golden Juniper). D. Low form; foliage solid golden yellow, very permanent and distinct. The choicest golden conifer. Very effective planted in masses. 50 cts.

communis Cracovica

(Polish J.). Robust, erect, between the common and Swedish J. 50 cts.

— Hibernica

(Irish J.). Very close and upright in its growth, with a silvery glaucous appearance. A charming plant for rock-work and for columnar effects in landscape gardening. 50 cts.

— Suecica

(Swedish J.). Not so columnar as the Irish, foliage yellowish green. 35 cts.

— — nana

(Dwarf Swedish J.). A valuable and hardy dwarf variety of the above. 50 cts.

Daurica

(Daurian J.). Low tree, with leaves whitish on the upper surface. 50 cts.

Japonica

(Japan J.). Small compact bush not unlike a Retinospora; very desirable for rock-work and miniature plantations. Rare and choice. 75 cts.

— argentea variegata

(Silver Variegated Japan J.). Foliage beautiful glaucous green, regularly interspersed with branchlets of a pure white tint. Distinct, rare and very choice. \$1.00.

— aurea

(Golden Japan J.). Distinct and attractive. Rare and very choice. \$1.00.

— — variegata

(Golden Variegated Japan J.). Portions of green and deep yellow foliage evenly intermixed. Very striking and choice. \$1.00.

Juniperus oblonga

(Caucasian J.). Upright slow growth, numerous pendulous branchlets, light green foliage. 50 cts.

Sabina

(Common Savin J.). Low, wide spreading, sombre and thickly branched shrub. Hardy, well adapted for rock-work and hill sides. 75 cts.

— prostrata syn. procumbens

(Prostrate J.). A prostrate shrub trailing along the ground and not rising more than six or eight inches high, but spreading over a large space; leaves dull shining green. Very choice for rock-work and side hills. 50 cts.

— — Hudsonica.

A silver form of the preceding. Very distinct and beautiful. 75 cts.

Sinensis argentea variegata

(Silver Chinese Juniper). 75 cts.

squamata.

A trailing Juniper of dense and compact habit. Excellent for rock work. 50 cts.

— variegata.

A silver variegated form of the preceding. \$1.00.

Virginiana

(Red Cedar). Medium growth, tapering symmetrical form; bright rich green compact foliage. A valuable ornamental tree. 35 cts.

Yeddoensis.

A distinct species. Foliage very dark green and armed with numerous thorns. \$1.00.

Picea alba

(White Spruce). Fine compact, pyramidal form, moderate growth, foliage silvery gray and light-colored. Suited to the seashore. A valuable evergreen more compact and symmetrical than the Norway Spruce. 75 cts.

Picea alba aurea variegata.

Medium growth, very handsome as a specimen tree, the foliage giving a singularly soft beautiful effect. \$1.50.

— **cœrulea**

(Blue S.). A small and beautiful variety with bluish green foliage. \$2.00.

— — **Hunnewelliana.**

Somewhat dwarf in habit, charming bluish foliage. New and very choice. \$1.50.

Alcockiana

(Alcock's S.). Moderate pyramidal growth, leaves deep green above, somewhat concave, streaked with glaucous and yellow bands below. A choice and curious evergreen. \$1.00.

Ajanensis

Very perfect broad pyramidal form, silvery underneath, light golden tint in autumn on the upper surface. \$1.50.

Englemanii.

A distinct form not to be confused with *P. pungens*. The branches are horizontal and stiff, very thickly covered with robust, rigid, sharply pointed leaves. Foliage a bluish gray. Its color and regular outline make it a strikingly beautiful conifer for the lawn. \$1.00.

excelsa

(Norway S.). Rapid growth, pyramidal form, often graceful and drooping in habit, which, however, unless restrained by pruning, degenerates into coarseness and unsightliness. One of the most popular trees for single specimens, and especially for large masses and effect. Excellent for hedges. 75 cts.

— **aurea.**

M. Vigorous, but medium size; foliage suffused with rich golden color, well marked and constant. \$1.50.

Picea excelsa conica

(Conical S.). Dwarf pyramidal, or conical form, compact, dense, and perfectly symmetrical without pruning; dark green foliage. Suited to small places. One of the very best of dwarf evergreens. \$1.00.

— **elata.**

Strong growth, throwing out, and upward, long branches in a wide spreading, grotesque form. A singular and picturesque variety originating in Flushing. \$1.00.

— **Finedonensis**

(Finedon Hall S.). Curiously variegated young leaves on upper side of shoots, first pale yellow, or straw color, then bronzy brown, and finally light green, leaves underneath green from the first. \$1.50.

— **Gregoriana**

(Gregory's S.). Dwarf hemispherical form, very dense growth. One of the best of dwarf evergreens. \$1.00.

— **inverta**

(Inverted S.). Moderate growth, erect habit, branches drooping and hugging the stem and occasionally throwing out eccentric growths; dark green foliage. Excellent for cemeteries and small places. \$1.50.

— **Maxwelliana nana**

(Maxwell's Dwarf S.). Very dwarf, compact and regular. Forms a dense hemispherical mass. \$1.00.

— **pendula**

(Weeping S.). Distinct, lighter foliage; like *inverta* a weeping form of Norway Spruce, originating in Boston. \$1.50.

— **remontii.**

A beautiful dwarf form of *P. excelsa*, slightly inclined to fastigate shape. Compact and very hardy. \$2.00.

Picea Menziesii

(Menzies' S.). Slow but large growth, pyramidal, thickly branched and silvery in appearance, stiff prickly leaves. 75 cts.

nigra pumila

(Dwarf Black S.). Very dwarf, a cushion or ball of compact, small dark green foliage. The most interesting of all dwarf spruces. Hardy. \$1.00.

Orientalis

(Oriental S.). Slow growth but tall compact straight and spiral, with deep shadows; dark small shining green foliage. Very hardy. One of the finest of all evergreens. \$1.00.

— aurea.

Medium growth, a charming golden form of the preceding. \$1.50.

polita

(Tiger's Tail S.). Japan. Slow growth, horizontal yellowish barked branches, light green stiffly pointed leaves. A beautiful characteristic tree. \$1.50.

pungens.

Moderate dense growth and pyramidal form like the White Spruce, foliage of a rich blue or sage color, hardy. A most charming and valuable evergreen, formerly incorrectly known under the name of *Abies Engelmanni*. \$1.50.

— glauca.

(Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce). M. Compact and pyramidal; foliage sage at first, assuming a charming glaucous color upon maturity. One of the hardiest conifers. Our stock is propagated from true blue specimens. \$2.00.

— — Kosteriana.

A variety of the preceding obtained in Holland. The best of the blue Spruces. Foliage of an exquisite sage blue. Rare. \$2.00.

Pinus Austriaca

(Austrian Pine). Large rounded form, vigorous dark glossy leaves. One of the most important evergreens for mass planting on the lawn. Like all pines it is difficult to transplant unless recently root-pruned. 75 cts.

Cembra

(Stone P.). Perfectly erect and regularly branched from the ground to the top. Thick dark green foliage. \$1.00.

— Helvetica.

(Swiss Stone P.). A larger growing variety of the preceding, hardy and effective in landscape work. \$1.00.

densiflora

(Dense Flowered P.). Strong growing, rich dark massive foliage. One of the finest of all Pines. New and rare, from Japan. 75 cts.

— aurea.

Formerly known as *P. sylvestris aurea*, a beautiful variety. Foliage as constantly golden as *P. Massoniana* var., but perfectly hardy. Very ornamental. \$2.00.

excelsa

(Lofty Bhotan P.). A noble, rapid growing tree of the largest size. It has a general resemblance to the White Pine, but with much longer and more silvery leaves, which are pendulous and graceful. 75 cts.

Korænsis

(Corean P.). The Japanese call this the "Sea Coast Pine." It is a low growing tree with slender leaves; seeds are eatable. Found also in Kamschatka; is very hardy and ornamental. \$1.50.

Lambertiana

(Lambert's P.). One of the largest and noblest trees of the Pacific coast. Here it is more rigid and not equal to the White Pine. \$1.00.

Pinus Laricio

(Corsican P.). A handsome, open, pyramidal tree, with dark green twisted leaves. A rapid grower, very distinct. 75 cts.

Massoniana

(Masson's P.). A large-sized Japanese tree, remarkable for its fresh bright green tint. 75 cts.

— variegata

(The Sun Ray P.). The most charming of all the Pines. The light golden variegation is well-defined and distinct; the whole appearance is remarkably attractive. Very rare. \$3.00.

monticola

(California Mountain P.). A tall Pine with silvery green leaves, shorter than the White Pine. Its foliage is more dense and the form is upright and symmetrical. 75 cts.

Mughus

(Mugho P.). Low growing, broad spreading tree. It is more of a large Pine bush than a tree, and is very ornamental. 50 cts.

parviflora

(Small Flowered Japan P.). Small tree with very glaucous leaves, and spreading, horizontal, well-covered branches. \$2.00.

peuce

(Rumelian P.). Resembles P. Cembra. \$1.00.

resinosa

(Resinous P.). An American Pine of great excellence. Resembles the Austrian, only softer to the touch. 75 cts.

rigida

(Pitch P.). A tall tree, with clean stem and dense top; grows well on dry or wet soil. 75 cts.

strobus

(White P.). One of the most stately and valuable evergreens, tall, straight and handsome, with slender,

glaucous green leaves, which in the wind make a music like the moaning of the sea. 50 cts.

— compacta

(Compact White P.). A dwarf round-headed tree with numerous branches and soft feathery foliage. A charming variety. \$1.50.

— pumila

(Dwarf White P.). A dwarf variety with small picturesque glaucous foliage. \$1.50.

sylvestris

(Scotch Fir). A well-known Fir with short leaves of bluish green. Luxuriant grower in every soil and situation. 50 cts.

Podocarpus Japonica

(Japan Yew). An upright growing shrub with dark shining green leaves, luxuriant in its growth, in form resembling the Irish Yew. 50 cts.

Pseudo-tsuga Douglasii

(Douglas' Spruce). Large, conical form, smooth bark, branches numerous, irregularly placed along the stem, spreading, horizontal, sometimes a little ascending. Leaves light green above, glaucous below. \$1.00.

Retinospora

(Japan Cypress). This is a most interesting class of evergreens, many of them being of dwarf habit and particularly adapted to small places. There are great varieties of tints and variegation among them, and the roots are well fitted for transplanting.

argentea variegata

(Silver Variegated J. C.). Distinct and beautiful variety. 50 cts.

decussata syn. juniperoides.

A small, dense and very compact pyramidal bush, remarkable for the color of its foliage, which is bluish green in summer, changing in autumn to a violet purple, which it keeps all winter.

Retinospora decussata syn. juniperoides.

A very unique and beautiful evergreen.
75 cts.

ericoides

(Heath-Like Japan C.). Regular, conical, compact pyramidal bush, desirable for contrast from its violet red color in winter. 50 cts.

filicoides

(Fern-Like J. C.). Bright green pointed foliage, very dense and exquisitely fern-like. \$1.50.

filifera

(Thread-branched J. C.). A beautiful tree of very elegant appearance with bright green foliage. It is pyramidal in outline and particularly graceful on account of the ends of its shoots drooping in long filaments, some of which are tessellated. 75 cts.

— aurea

(Golden Thread-Branched J. C.). This promises to be one of the handsomest of the family with all the gracefulness of the last, and branches of a beautiful golden color. A great acquisition. \$1.50.

leptoclada.

Of a pyramidal habit and charming silvery bluish gray foliage. 50 cts.

lycopodioides

(Club Moss-Like J. C.). \$1.00.

obtusa

(Obtuse-Leaved J. C.). A most beautiful evergreen tree with graceful fern-like foliage. 50 cts.

— argentea variegata, syn. Keteleeri.

A portion of the leaves and branchlets of this variety are of a silvery white, mixed evenly with green throughout the plant. \$1.50.

— aurea variegata.

A charming variety with a portion of the smaller spray and leaves of a

golden color, intermixed with the usual glossy-green ones, all over the plant. One of the best and most distinct of Retinosporas. \$1.50.

gracilis aurea.

A slightly drooping graceful Retinospora, branchlets slightly tinged with yellow. \$1.00.

obtusa nana

(Dwarf Obtuse J. C.). A very attractive and singular variety forming a dwarf cushion-shaped little bush, seldom more than one or two feet high, but spreading out in a horizontal direction, and becoming a large dense flat tuft of glossy deep green spray when old. One of the most interesting conifers. \$1.00.

— aurea

(Golden Dwarf Obtuse J. C.). Similar to the last in form, of slower growth, with foliage of a rich bronze yellow. One of the finest and most constant of variegated evergreens. \$1.50.

— gracilis

Very dwarf, foliage dense, one of the smallest of the dwarf evergreens. \$1.00.

pisifera

(Pea-Fruited J. C.). Smaller than R. obtusa, with fine feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A distinct and beautiful variety. 50 cts.

— aurea.

M. A variety of the preceding. Growth tessellated and very wavy; vigorous habit; foliage rich golden and permanent. \$1.00.

— argentea nana.

A charming dwarf form of R. pisifera, foliage having the young growth tipped with white. 50 cts.

— aurea variegata

(Dwarf Variegated J. C.). A very pretty singular variety, forming a dense miniature bush with a bluish-

Retinospora pisifera aurea variegata

gray aspect, and a portion of the lesser branches of a pale yellow color. \$1.00.

— **variegata.**

A pretty variety with the branches tipped with a straw color. 75 cts.

plumosa

(Plume-Like J. C.). One of the best of Japanese introductions, being hardy and graceful, with delicate glaucous foliage. 75 cts.

— **argentea**

(Silver Plume-Like J. C.). A silver-tipped variety. 50 cts.

— — **variegata.**

Interspersed with white and green. 50 cts.

— **aurea**

(Golden Plume-Like J. C.). This is a most beautiful and valuable variety; its shoots are golden tinted through the year, and brighter in the winter. It is unsurpassed for massing or for hedges. 75 cts.

squarrosa

(Squarrose Japan C.). Round headed, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of a whitish green tint, densely branched, curved and gracefully spread. A waving, hardy small evergreen of the greatest value both for contrast of color and form. 75 cts.

— **Veitchii.**

M. One of the most charming of the Retinosporas, not to be confused with R. squarrosa nova. Habit erect, medium growth, heath-like foliage. Scarce. 75 cts.

Sciadopitys verticillata

(Umbrella Pine). Japan. Very slow growth while young, eventually large size; dark green shining foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts on horizontal branches. Perhaps the most remarkable and beautiful conifer brought from Japan. \$2.00.

Taxus adpressa

(Short Leaved Yew). Japan. Low, spreading, bushy form, small dark green shining leaves, branches numerous and densely covered with foliage. Hardy and very choice. \$1.00.

baccata

(Common European Yew). Large bush or tree, slow growing with short stem and very bushy head, densely branched, thickly covered with drooping, sombre green leaves. Suitable for clipping into artificial forms. Sometimes browned in winter. 50 cts.

— **aurea**

(Golden Yew). Resembles T. elegantissima, but of a much richer golden hue. Its color in June is unsurpassed by any variegated form among evergreens. \$1.00.

— **elegantissima**

(Elegant Yew). Light straw color especially in June, more of a dark green toward fall; browns sometimes in winter but scarcely ever kills. Very rich and effective in color. Resembles T. aurea. \$1.00.

— **erecta**

(Erect Yew). Erect form, small foliage, very close and fastigate, forming a massive evergreen pyramid. One of the most effective of the few upright growing shrubs. 75 cts.

— **fastigiata**

(Irish Yew). Peculiarly upright in growth, like a bundle of closely-packed branches, deep blackish green foliage; very beautiful and valuable, but not hardy while young. \$1.00.

— — **aurea**

(Golden Irish Yew). Leaves green in the center, and margined with yellow. \$1.00.

— **glauca (Cheshuntensis)**

(Cheshunt Yew). Clean, vigorous in growth; foliage of a distinct bluish tint, retaining its color throughout the year. \$1.00.

Taxus baccata repandens

(Spreading Yew). D. Low, spreading habit, very luxuriant, rarely growing over three or four feet high; long foliage, very dark; extremely hardy and desirable. \$1.00.

— **Washingtonii aurea.**

M. Vigorous growth, long foliage, bright golden yellow in the fall. Choice and very hardy. \$1.00.

Canadensis

(Canadian Yew). Low spreading and bushy, seldom more than four feet high, with leaves shorter and bark browner than the common Yew; smaller berries. 75 cts.

cuspidata

(Abrupt Pointed Yew). Japan. Dense, bushy, with somewhat ascending branches and dark green foliage; moderate growth. Most hardy of the Yews. Choice and rare. \$1.00.

— **nana.**

D. A very dwarf form of the Japanese Yew, "cuspidata." Rare and choice. Perfectly hardy. \$1.00.

Japonica variegata.

(Variegated Japan Yew). Dwarf in habit. Branchlets tipped with yellow which is constant through the season. \$1.00.

Thuya Occidentalis

(American Arbor Vitae). A well-known shrub or tree popular for ornamental hedges, rapid growth, conical form, liable to grow bare at the base, and sometimes is winter-killed. 50 cts.

— **alba variegata**

(Queen Victoria A. V.). Dwarf form, fresh green color, branchlets tipped with silver. Distinct and interesting. \$1.00.

— **aurea**

(Peabody's A. V.). Dwarf, compact growth and bright golden foliage, retained throughout the year. The best golden variety. 75 cts.

Thuya Occidentalis aurea maculata

(Cloth of Gold A. V.). Striped and spotted with gold. Very distinct. 75 cts.

— **Brinckerhoffi**

(Brinckerhoff's A. V.). A golden green tinted variety. 50 cts.

— **compacta**

(Parsons' Compact A. V.). A globe or hemisphere of light green foliage, somewhat open in growth. 50 cts.

— **conica densa**

(Dense A. V.). Conical, branches slender, with bright colored leaves. 50 cts.

— **ericoides.**

Erect fastigate habit. Foliage of a silvery bluish gray, giving a feathery appearance. Quite distinct from the other Arbor Vitae. 50 cts.

— **globosa**

(Globose A. V.). Dense, rounded and compact form. 35 cts.

— **Hoveyii**

(Hovey's A. V.). Slow growth, pyramidal form, golden green tinge. Most ornamental of American Arbor Vitae. 50 cts.

— **Hudsonica**

(Hudson's Bay A. V.). Bluish green color. Distinct, 50 cts.

— **nana**

(Hoopes' Dwarf A. V.). 35 cts.

— **plicata pendula**

(Weeping A. V.). Distinct weeping form. Hardy. \$1.00.

— **pumila**

(Dwarf A. V.). Very dwarf form. 50 cts.

— **pyramidalis**

(Pyramidal A. V.). The most narrow, columnar-like of evergreens, medium growth, very distinct light green compact foliage. Very effective in landscape; takes the place of the Irish Juniper, which is not always hardy. Choice. 75 cts.

Thuya Occidentalis Douglasii.

A variety of the preceding, leaves somewhat resembling a thuopsis. Distinct. 75 cts.

— **Vervæneana aurea**

(Vervæne's Golden A. V.). Golden tinted, more slender branches than the species. A distinct and interesting variety. 50 cts.

— **Warreana.**

Otherwise improperly known as Siberian A. V. The hardest of American A. V. Slower growth and more dense and symmetrical in form; foliage darker green. 50 cts.

Thuopsis borealis, syn. Cupressus Nutkænsis (Nootka Sound Thuiopsis). Vigorous, erect, regularly furnished with spreading curved branches and flexible branchlets, which droop at the tips and are of a silvery glaucous tint. Not entirely hardy. 50 cts.

— **lutea.**

M. Variety of the well-known Nootka Sound Cypress, having a clean yellow foliage in its terminal branches. Hardier than its parent. 75 cts.

dolobrata

(Hatchet Leaved T.). Vigorous, horizontal branches, which are pendulous at the extremities; flattened leaves. \$1.00.

Standishii

(Standish's T.). Resembles the last, but its branches are slighter and more pendulous, leaves smaller and spray much less silvery beneath. Hardier than T. dolobrata. A beautiful and valuable species. 50 cts.

Tsuga Canadensis

(Hemlock). Pyramidal form, moderate growth, drooping branches, and delicate, spray-like foliage distinct from all other trees. A beautiful lawn tree and hedge plant. 50 cts.

Tsuga Canadensis atrovirens

(Deep Green Leaved H.). A dwarf form, with comparatively small foliage as dark as that of the Yew. \$1.50.

— **foliis variegatis**

(Silver Leaved H.). Beautifully variegated with white in June. \$1.50.

— **macrophylla**

(Broad Leaved H.). Compact, rounded, bushy, picturesque in form, and full of deep shadows. Slow of growth, very hardy dark green foliage. Valuable and unique. \$1.50.

— **nana**

(Dawson's). A dwarf variety, pyramidal in shape, horizontal branches drooping at the extremities. Very interesting. \$1.50.

— **glauca pendula.**

A weeping variety, leaves broad and of a fine bluish tint. \$1.50.

— **Sargentii pendula**

(Sargent's Weeping H.). Compact moderate growth and graceful spray-like branches. Permanent weeping habit, like an evergreen fountain. One of the choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens. Introduced by H. W. Sargent, Fishkill on the Hudson, and first sent out from Flushing. \$1.50.

Carolinensis

(Carolina Hemlock). A new species somewhat resembling T. Sieboldii. Clean, vigorous habit. 50 cts.

Sieboldii

(Japanese Hemlock). A small tree having the general appearance of T. Canadensis but the foliage of a more vivid green. \$1.50.

— **nana.**

A dwarf variety of the preceding, in Japan not attaining a height of more than 4 or 5 feet; a beautiful tree for small lawns. \$2.00.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Andromeda Catesbæi

(Catesby's Andromeda). Long recurving branches, fine ovate lanceolate leaves tinged with brownish shade in fall; white, slightly sweet-scented flowers in spring. 50 cts.

floribunda

(Free Blooming A.). Low rounded bush, abundant white-clustered spikes or one-sided racemes of flowers in spring. Choice and very beautiful. \$1.00.

Japonica.

(Japan Andromeda). Round form, large compound pendulous racemes of white flowers in early spring; one of the most charming flowering shrubs. \$1.50.

Azalea amoena.

A hardy Chinese Azalea. Dwarf bushy habit; small abundant glossy dark green foliage turning to a bronze in fall; bush completely enveloped in May with light crimson flowers. Valuable for massing or as border plants to larger groups. \$1.00.

Indica alba

(Chinese White Azalea). Fine white variety, not entirely hardy, should be planted in sheltered spots. This Azalea is planted extensively and with

fine effect in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. 75 cts.

Berberis dulcis

(Sweet Fruited Berberry). Medium size, flowers bright yellow, berries round and black, almost the size of a black currant; very abundant. The effect of these berries and the shining leathery foliage is very striking. 50 cts.

Buxus Japonica aurea variegata

(Golden Leaved Japan Box). Very good yellow variegation. 75 cts.

sempervirens

(Tree B.). Deep green rounded foliage, symmetrical globular form. Excellent for city yards. 50 cts.

— arborescens

(Arborescent B.). A large growing tree-like form. 50 cts.

— argentea variegata

(Silver Leaved B.). 50 cts.

aurea variegata

(Golden Leaved B.). 50 cts.

Handsworthii

(Handsworth's Box). Medium compact growth; dark oval foliage; one of the most desirable of the tree boxes. 50 cts.

rotundifolia glauca.

Round leaved form of Tree Box; foliage glaucous. 75 cts.

Cotoneaster microphylla

(Small-leaved Cotoneaster). Low trailing habit; very small dark green foliage; small bright berries in fall. One of the most valuable plants for rock work or borders. 35 cts.

Daphne cneorum

(Trailing Daphne). Very dwarf habit; small narrow abundant leaves spreading out in flat cushions of foliage, literally covered in spring with light pink rosette-like flowers of most delightful fragrance. Late in summer these flowers appear in profusion again. Trimming out should be occasionally practiced to renew a healthy bushy growth. A most charming dwarf plant. 50 cts.

Ilex Crenata

(Japanese Holly). One of the best of the newer evergreens, compact, bushy and very hardy. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$3.00.

opaca

(American Holly). This is too well known to require description. Our plants have been transplanted, which lessens their risk of removal. 50 cts.

Kalmia latifolia

(Mountain Laurel). The Laurel is well known; its long glossy foliage and

masses of small charming cup-shaped white and pink flowers in early June make it indispensable either in single planting or grouped with Rhododendrons. \$1.00.

Ledum buxifolium

(Box-Leaved Ledum). White flowers in spring. 75 cts.
intermedium. 50 cents.

Limonia trifoliata.

The only hardy species of the citrus family. 50 cts.

Mahonia aquifolia

(Holly-Leaved Mahonia). Medium size, purplish green shining prickly leaves and showy bright yellow flowers in May. 50 cts.

Japonica.

Large distinct leaves and yellow flowers in May. 75 cts.

Prinos glabra

(Common Inkberry). Medium sized shining leaves; fine black berries in autumn. A beautiful but neglected shrub. 50 cts.

Rhododendron

(Large Mountain Laurel). See page 63.

HEDGE PLANTS.

DECIDUOUS.

	per 100.		per 100.
California Privet, 2½ to 3 feet.	\$5 00	Shrubs, our selection, including Deutzia, Syringa, Forsythia, Kerria, Wei- gela, Spirea, etc.,	\$12 00
Altheas (Rose of Sharon), assorted colors,	12 00	Spirea crispifolia, valuable for small edging, very dwarf, foliage dark, tufts of pink flowers,	12 00
Honey Locust, 2 years old (per 1,000, \$10)	2 00	Berberis Thunbergii, 12 to 18 inches,	10 00
Jasminum nudiflorum (yellow Jessa- mine), 2 to 3 feet,	10 00	—, 18 to 24 inches,	12 00
Hydrangea tardiva, 3 to 4 feet,	15 00	vulgaris,	12 00

EVERGREEN.

	per 100.		per 100.
Arbor-Vitæ, American, 2 to 3 feet,	\$15 00	Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 feet,	\$25 00
—, 3 to 4 feet,	20 00	—, 3 to 4 feet,	35 00
dwarf varieties, our selection, such as compacta and conica densa, 1½ to 2 feet,	15 00	Retinospora plumosa aurea. One of the most valuable plants for orna- mental hedging; its golden foliage permanent; bushy plants, 12 to 15 inches,	15 00
Siberian. Vigorous compact habit, very hardy and well adapt- ed for hedges, 2½ to 3 feet,	20 00	obtusa nana, 12 to 18 inches,	50 00
Hemlock, 2½ to 3 feet,	35 00	Taxus repandens, 10 to 12 inches,	35 00
Norway Spruce. Valuable as a screen and for wind breaks, 1½ to 2 ft,	18 00		

PÆONIES.

Arborea (Tree Pæonies), assorted,	\$1 50	Herbaceous, assorted,	50
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HARDY ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL. Price 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.

Alfred de Colomb,
Anna de Diesbach,
Baronne de Bonstatten,
F. S. Levitt,
Gen. Jaqueminot,
John Hopper,

Lady Helen Stewart,
Margaret Dixon,
Paul Neyron,
Prince Camille de Rohan,
Magna Charta.

BRIARS. Price 35 cents each.

Harrison's Yellow,
Persian Yellow,

Sweet Briar, the English Sweet Briar.

RUGOSA. JAPANESE ROSES.

Rugosa alba, 35 cts.

Rugosa rubra, 35 cts.

CLIMBERS. Price 35 cents, except where noted.

Baltimore Belle. Light blush, nearly white.

Crimson Rambler. Best of the climbing roses, vigorous, rapid growth, bearing in June a profusion of brilliant crimson flowers in heavy clusters. 50 cents.

Queen of the Prairies. Red. One of the best.

Mrs. Hovey. Large white flowers.

Setigera (Michigan Rose). Large, broad foliage richly tinted in the Fall. Single pure white flowers in late June

Seven Sisters. Clusters of small white flowers.

Wichuriana (Memorial Rose). A Japanese Rose of creeping habit. Valuable for Rock work.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia). 50 cents.

RHODODENDRONS.

The Rhododendron has been well known in America among a few for half a century, but to many it is comparatively unknown. The field for its culture has been thought narrow because so large a part of those planted have failed. A large portion of these have been imported, and their failure has been owing to several causes—difference in soil, difference in climate and difference in hardiness of sorts. The largest growers of Rhododendrons are in England, the climate of which is moist and free from our extremes of heat and cold. They are generally grown in peat because they are impatient of clay, and peat is a good material for lightening it when there is moisture enough to prevent injury. With us in America the dryness and heat of summer make peat the very worst material for soil. Even in England it cramps the roots, and imported plants have thus small balls of roots scarcely half the size of those of the same age grown in light, loamy soil here. From these small balls, the roots, if of hardy sorts, will finally emerge, and in a few years make good plants, unless a very extreme winter should occur while they are in this transition state. There are very few sorts, however, which will bear the change from the moist and equable climate of England to the extremes of dryness, heat and cold in America. These sorts are well known, and are now succeeding well in localities which have been found unfavorable to other kinds. A rose is a rose everywhere, but there is a marked difference in hardiness between the Tea and the June rose. In the Rhododendron the difference is just as strongly marked. Among the various sorts sent out by honorable houses in England there are many varieties of exquisite tints which are hardy there, and thus sent out by these growers in perfectly good faith as hardy plants: when planted here the same varieties may die the first year, or may seem to grow for a few years and come to an end during the first really hard winter; one of these results is certain. Such has been our experience for fifty years.

During that time we have imported, grafted and grown over three hundred varieties, and we can say with truth that we have never received a hardy Rhododendron from France, Belgium or any continental country. This because the blood of these sorts is that of *Arboreum*, or *Ponticum*, which are uniformly tender. In England they have endeavored to preserve as much as possible the qualities inherent in *Catawbiense*, and thus we have obtained thence a few reliable hardy sorts, with occasionally some additions, which, united with the very hardy seedlings originating in this country, make a small list of entirely hardy sorts.

This is universally acknowledged to be the finest and most showy hardy plant known.

The broad evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to the first rank, but when this is crowned in June with many clusters of flowers, each cluster large enough for a lady's bouquet, and each variety having its own color, white, blue, purple, delicate shell, cherry, lilac, mauve and crimson, the term *superb* fitly describes its appearance.

The numerous fibrous roots hold the earth so closely that it can be safely removed at any season of the year, while it is better to avoid doing so during the rapid growth of June and July.

It can be planted singly upon the lawn or in a city garden, and is also very effective in a mass of one or two dozen. The grafted plants are the most desirable, as they give distinct and definite colors, while the others produce only pale red and purplish flowers.

Of these there is no one which has the value of the *Grandiflorum*; while not equal to the tender sorts in brilliancy of color, it has a good crimson tint, with a good form, grows thriftily and buds abundantly. We have one plant which bears annually over two hundred clusters. This variety came from England thirty years ago as roseum grandiflorum, but it must now have passed away there, for we have imported from nearly all the principal growers in England, the roseum grandiflorum and every other grandiflorum without receiving our own favorite variety. This is not surprising, for in their climate there are many colored sorts, but for America *Grandiflorum* is the one variety par excellence.

The *Rhododendron maximum*, with its two varieties of pink and red, will always be worthy of planting, because they are native American sorts of entire hardiness, and also bloom in July after the flowers of all other varieties have passed away.

In rejecting the tender sorts for open culture, we would not lose sight of their great value for winter gardens under glass. There are scarcely any plants which will flourish in a cool house, more noble in forms and beautiful in their flowers than such varieties as Concessum, Lady Cathcart and others. A *Rhododendron* house, with opaque roof and glass sides, uncovered in April and roofed with canvas, while in bloom would be a surprise and pleasure to those who have not seen one.

We have asserted that over a large extent of territory *Rhododendron* will be successful if confined to a few hardy sorts. For their success a light garden soil is the best; if the soil is clay let it be lightened with sand. Leaf mould, rotten sod or surface soil which has been heavily manured the year before are all beneficial. Mulching is useful, but it should not be allowed to remain during the growing season, from April 15 to July 15. The soil needs air and sun for at least three months of the year. Some liquid or surface manure can be profitably applied during the growth. It is asserted that *Rhododendrons* will not flourish in a limestone soil. The only way is for every one to try his own locality, and if the soil is not suitable make it so with rotten sod, leaf mould, or light, rich surface soil. *Rhododendrons* are heavy feeders, and should not be planted too closely. They need abundant room for their roots when properly supplied with liquid or surface manure. The coarser will also cripple the finer varieties. When thus crowded they should be transplanted to more space. It is also a great mistake to plant under trees; the leaves will be of a darker green, but will not flower as freely as when planted in the sun. It may be somewhat different with plants imported from Europe or some climate more moist and cool than ours. The shade may help these, as they struggle to survive a cold of fifteen degrees below zero in winter, and 100 degrees above zero in summer. Such changes will test the character of their blood.

It is always well to have, if possible, groups of hardy evergreen on the north and west, sufficiently distant not to interfere with the roots, and sufficiently near to protect from the worst winds. The force of cold wind is very injurious to even the hardiest broad-leaved evergreens. With the *Grandiflorum* and some of the hardy American varieties there is a tendency to set on too many buds; while this is an excellent quality, it is better not to let all the buds flower, but to break off a part of them according to the age and vigor of the plant, which will thus be kept in good condition with healthy wood and fine flowers. The seed vessels should also be broken off immediately after flowering, to insure a healthy growth.



W.H. GIBSON del. J. FILMER Sc.

THE RHODODENDRON

RHODODENDRONS.

Plants 18 to 24 inches, with buds, \$2.00 each. Prices of larger plants on application.

Abraham Lincoln. Fine rosy crimson.
Album elegans. Very large, white, grandiflorum. White and blush.
Amarantinora Large light rose color, distinct.
Atrosanguineum. Crimson scarlet.
Bicolor. Rose with white centre, early.
Blanche superbe. Pure white.
Blandyanum. Bright crimson (early).
Brayanum. Vivid crimson, very showy.
Candidissimum. Pure white.
Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson.
Caucasicum. White.
Celestinum. Bluish rose.
Chancellor. Purplish rose.
Chas. Bagley. Cherry red, fine truss and habit.
Chas. Dickens. Dark scarlet.
Chas. Sumner. Rose and light purple.
Curieanum. Dark rosy lilac, large.
Daisy Rand. Deep crimson.
Delicatissimum. White and blush.
Dr. Torrey. Flushing seedling, rose early.
Faust. White, large yellow eye.
Flushing. Rosy scarlet.
Frederick Waterer. Intense fiery crimson, fine truss.
General Grant. Rosy scarlet.
Giganteum. Dark pink, large.
Glenyanum. White blush, early dwarf.
Gloriosum (Parsons). Large blush.
Grandiflorum. Dark red, fine grower, one of the best.
Henry Probasco. Deep carmine, crimped.

Herbert Parsons. Lilac blush, strong grower.
H. H. Hunnewell. Very dark rich crimson.
H. W. Sargent. Crimson, enormous truss.
Jas. Bateman. Fine scarlet, splendid habit.
John Walter. Rich crimson.
J. R. Trumpy. Late, rosy crimson.
Kettledrum. Deep red, very late.
Kissena. Lavender, crimped petals, early.
Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, very spotted.
Lady Clermont. Rosy scarlet, blotched with black.
Lilacina. Flushing seedling, lilac blush.
Mabel Parsons. Rose blush, fine truss.
Maximum album. Large white.
superbum. Large rose, best of the Maximums.
Michael Waterer. Very beautiful, late, crimson.
Mrs. Holford. Rich salmon, quite unique.
Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson, very fine.
Minnie. Blush white with large chocolate spots, late bloomer.
Perfection. Very beautiful blush white.
Perspicuum album. White with yellow centre, early.
Purpureum crispum. Purple, crimped.
elegans. Fine purple.
splendidum. Soft purple, large truss.
Roseum elegans. Fine rose.
luteum. Rose with yellow centre.
superbum. Very large rose.
tardivum. Brilliant rose, late.
Speciosum. Showy pink, late.

GHENT AZALEAS.

THE Azaleas are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any good garden soil. In richness and brilliancy of color they are unsurpassed by any other hardy shrub. The best effect is obtained by planting in groups.

We have secured the best sorts now grown either here or in Europe, and offer the following varieties.

Prices : Plants 15 to 20 inches, \$1 each.

Admiral de Ruyten. Blood red with orange spots.
Alba lutea grandiflora. Large white and yellow.
Augustina. Dark rose, very distinct.
Aurantiaca. Orange scarlet.
Belle Janette. Like *Grandeur Triumphante*, but larger.
Bijou des Gendbrugge. Brilliant rose, extra double.
Bouquet de flore. Pink and white.
Comte d'Egmont. Fine, soft yellow.
Coccinea Speciosa. Dark orange.
Concinna. Dark orange.
Cordon. Light orange.
Cruenta. Fine scarlet, one of the best.
Daviesii. Fine white, very large.
Distinction. Pink with yellow centre.
Dr. Asa Gray. Large scarlet orange.
Dominico Scassi. Rose, shaded pale yellow.
Gloria Mundi. Vermilion shaded yellow.
Grandeur Triumphante. Dark rose, extra fine.
Graf von Meran D. White shaded with rose.
Heroine flore plena D. Resembling *G. Von M.* but later.

Ignea nova D. Bright red.
L'Interessant. Rose orange, very pretty.
Louis Van Houtte D. Vermilion.
Magnificans. Fine rose.
Mme. Jos. Baumann. Scarlet.
Mina Van Houtte D. Rose.
Nancy Waterer. Pure yellow.
Narcissiflora D. Double yellow.
Pallas. Bright rose tinged with yellow.
Pearle du Printemps. Distinct yellow, large, early.
Prince Henri des Pays-Bas. Large rose.
Prince of Orange. Salmon and rose.
Punicea. Crimson shaded scarlet.
Raphael de Smet D. Extra double.
Richardii. Light pink.
Roi des Belgers. Orange rose, good.
Rosa lineata. Rose.
Rosa rotundifolia. Dark pink, strongly marked, very prolific.
Triumphante. Rose yellow, very fine.
Venusta. Large rose.
Versicolor. Salmon red, shaded yellow.
W. C. Bryant. Flushing. Fine rose, dark red buds, large flower.

AZALEA MOLLIS.

A Japanese species, dwarf habit, blossoming earlier than the Ghent Azaleas. Seedling plants, 15 to 20 inches, 75 cents each.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

Price 75 cents each.

Alba plena. Bright rose, variable.
Archduchesse Augusta. Dark crimson.
Caleb Cope. Blush rose.
Candidissima. Late, imbricated white.
Carswelliana. Red, white stripes.
Cochildea. Rose.
Colettii rubra. Deep red, white striped.
Comtess de Negro. Rose, striped.
Daniel Webster. Dark crimson.
Duchesse d'Orleans. Blush pink.
Dunlap's New White. Double white.
Elata. Dark crimson.
Ellen Mackenzie. Rose, good form.
Eximia. Deep scarlet.
Florida. Cherry red and white.
Giardius Franchettii. Rose variegated.
Henri Favre. Imbricated rosy salmon.
Imbricata. Deep carmine.

Jeffersonii. Bright crimson.
Longstreth. Red striped.
Marchioness of Exeter. Large, light rose.
Mary Edmonson. Double white.
Mrs. Abby Wilder. White, pink stripes.
Mrs. Lurman. Rosy crimson.
Perierii. Double white.
Princess Bacchiochi. Velvety carmine.
Queen Victoria. Red and white.
Reine des fleurs. Crimson scarlet.
Rubro pleno. Double red.
Sacco. Bright rose, variable.
Sarah Frost. Bright crimson.
Sherwoodii. Rosy crimson.
Tricolor. Single variegated.
Wilderii. Tender rose.
William Penn. Cherry red.

HALF HARDY PLANTS.

ALL the plants in this section, with one exception, are evergreen.

- Aucuba Japonica.** Japan. Broad golden-blotched leaves of great beauty..... 50
- Cerasus illicifolia** (Evergreen Plum). White flowers in spring..... 75
- Ceratonia siliqua** (St. John's Bread). Reddish yellow flowers in late summer..... 50
- Chimonanthus fragrans** (Japan Allspice). Medium size, deciduous; yellowish red early flowers, very sweet scented..... 50
- Cleyera Japonica** (Japan Cleyera). Medium size, white flowers in spring..... 50
- Eleagnus pungens variegata.** Leaves stiff and prickly, variegation distinctly marked.. 75
- reflexa.** Stiff leaf, grayish green underneath..... 50
- Eriobotrya Japonica** (Japan Evergreen Plum). Large, curiously plicated leaf, very ornamental. Excellent fruit..... 75
- **foliis variegatis.** Medium-sized leaf, superbly variegated. Choice and rare, \$2 00
- Euonymus Japonicus** (Japan Euonymus). Medium-sized shiny leaf..... 50
- **argentea variegata** (Silver Leaved E.)..... 50
- **aurea variegata** (Golden Leaved E.)..... 50
- Eurya Japonica variegata.** Medium-sized leaf, superbly variegated. Choice and rare, 2 00
- Jasminum officinalis.**..... 75
- Ligustrum Japonicum** (Japan Ligustrum). — **coriaceum.** Curled, leathery, dark green glossy leaves. 75
- Magnolia fuscata** (Japan Evergreen Magnolia). Small leaves, flowers deliciously scented. Choice..... 75
- Magnolia grandiflora** (Large Flowered M.). 50
- Nandina domestica.** Japan. White flowers, berries red, and very ornamental..... 75
- Nerium Oleander.** The well-known Oleander, bearing fragrant pink flowers..... 50
- Olea Europæa** (Common Olive)..... 75-
- fragrans.** Much admired for the fragrance of its flowers..... 60
- Osmanthus illicifolius.** Japan. Dwarf Holly-like appearance. All flowers of this genus small, white and sweet-scented..... 50
- **argentea variegata.** White variegation..... 75
- **latifolia.** Larger leaves than the above, otherwise the same. Very fine..... 75
- **aurea variegata.** Leaves variegated with yellow..... 75
- **crispa.** Crisped and curled leaves. Curious..... 75
- myrtifolius.** Myrtle-like leaves..... 75
- Pittosporum tobira.** China. Glossy dark green leaves, fragrant cream colored flowers.. 50
- Quercus Japonica** (Japan Evergreen Oak). Medium-sized lanceolate green leaves. Rare and choice..... 1 00
- Raphiolepis ovata** (Oval-Leaved Indian Hawthorn). Very sweet-scented white flowers..... 75
- Rhyncospermum jasminoides.** Strong grower, thick leathery leaves, very fragrant white Jasmine-like flowers.... 50
- Ruscus aculeatus** (Butcher's Broom). Prickly leaved..... 75

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

TREATMENT OF FRUIT TREES.—We cannot attempt here to give complete directions on all points connected with the treatment of Fruit Trees and shrubs. This information, with full descriptions, is given in detail in "Downing's Fruit Book," or any of the numerous works on the subject. In the absence of these, the following simple operations will be found most essential.

For directions about *planting*, see "Transplanting."

APPLE TREES, when standard, should be planted 30 or 40 feet apart.

PEAR AND CHERRY TREES, when standard, should be planted 20 to 30 feet apart; when dwarf, 10 to 15 feet apart.

PEACH, PLUM, APRICOT AND NECTARINE TREES should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart. The ground around them requires to be clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of wood ashes. The head must be kept low, with only 3 or 4 feet of trunk, the shoots of the previous year shortened every spring, and all diseased and superfluous branches removed. *Plums* and *Apricots* need a heavy soil and moderate pruning; *Peaches* and *Nectarines* a light soil and heavy pruning.

PEACH TREES have to be examined twice a year for the borer, a worm that attacks them at or just below the surface of the ground, causing gum to exude, and gradually destroying the tree. When found, these should be cut out with a sharp knife. Slacked lime or leached ashes placed about the tree assists to keep them away.

PLUM, and some kinds of CHERRY TREES, are frequently attacked by the "Black-knot" on the limbs, which, if left to itself, will gradually spread and destroy the tree. To prevent this, the trees should be carefully looked over twice a year, and the branches with knots cut off some distance below the excrescence, and burned. If the knot is on the body, or a very large limb, it may be cut out, taking care to remove every appearance of disease.

PLUMS, APRICOTS AND NECTARINES if unprotected, generally fall from the attacks of the Curculio, a small bug which deposits its eggs in the young fruit. The most reliable and practicable method of destroying them is to give the trees a sudden jar by means of a wheelbarrow with a cushioned axle, thus shaking them down upon sheets spread beneath, whence they can be taken and burned. The fallen fruit should be carefully picked up and burned, or fed to the hogs, to destroy the eggs and larvæ. This must be done every day as long as there are any signs of Curculio. A net over the trees is also used successfully.

QUINCE BUSHES should be planted 10 or 12 feet apart, and pruned to a single stem 2 or 3 feet high.

GRAPES differ widely in different soils and climates. As a general rule, they succeed best in a dry slaty or stony soil, well exposed to the sun, and perfectly underdrained. In this climate they will not bear the close pruning given in Europe, and for the best modes we would refer to the American works on the grape. Many varieties which mildew badly on an open trellis, will be comparatively healthy if the top of the trellis is covered with a coping eighteen inches wide on each side. They should be planted 8 or 12 feet apart.

BLACKBERRY AND RASPBERRY BUSHES, when planted, must have the tops cut off to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground, and may be either tied to a stake or wire trellis. The wood which has borne should be cut out immediately after bearing, leaving only the new shoots for the following season. Many of the finer sorts of *Raspberries* have tender wood, which requires to be laid down and covered with an inch or two of earth during winter. They should be planted 4 or 5 feet apart, and Blackberries 6 or 8 feet apart.

CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES should be planted 4 or 5 feet apart. The old dead branches must be cut out in early spring, and about one-third of the new growth in June. To destroy the currant worm, sprinkle the bushes with powdered white hellebore.

We now confine our stock of fruits to a few varieties, offering only the older, better known and thoroughly tested sorts.

APPLES.

Price : 35 cents each.

Baldwin. November to March.
Bough. July to August.
Duchess of Oldenburgh. September.
Early Harvest. July.
Gravenstein. September to October.
King of Tompkins. December to March.
Newtown Pippin. December to May.
Northern Spy. December to June.

Porter. September.
Red Astrachan. July to August.
Rhode Island Greening. November to Feb'y.
Roxbury Russet. January to June.
Spitzenberg Esopus. December to February.
Winesap. November to May.
Yellow Bellflower. December to February.

GRAB APPLES.

Price : 50 cents.

Hyslop.
Large Red.

Large Yellow.
Transcendent.

BLACKBERRIES.

Price : \$1.00 per dozen.

Kittatinny.

New Rochelle.

Wilson's Early.

CHERRIES.

Price : 50 cents.

Black Heart. Last June.
Black Tartarian. Middle June.
Coes Transparent. Early June.
Downer's Late. Early July.

Early Richmond. June.
Gov. Wood. Middle June.
Napoleon Bigarreau. First July.
White Ox Heart. Early June.

CURRENTS.

Black Naples. \$1.00 per dozen.
 Cherry. \$1.00 per dozen.
 Fay's Prolific. \$2.00 per dozen.

La Versailles. \$1.50 per dozen.
 Red Dutch. \$1.00 per dozen.
 White Grape. \$1.00 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. \$1.50 per doz. Smith's Improved. \$1.50 per doz. Industry. \$2.00 per doz.

GRAPES—HARDY VARIETIES.

Agawam. Early. 35 cents.
 Brighton. Very early. 50 cents.
 Catawba. Late. 25 cents.
 Champion. Earliest. 35 cents.
 Concord. Early. 25 cents.
 Delaware. Early. 35 cents.

Empire State. Early. 75 cents.
 Hartford Prolific. Very early. 25 cents.
 Martha. Very early. 35 cents.
 Moore's Early. Very early. 35 cents.
 Niagara. Early. 35 cents.

PEACHES.

Price : 25 cents each.

Crawford's Early. End August.
 Crawford's Late. Late September.
 Early Rivers. Middle July.
 Early York. Late August.
 George the Fourth. End August.

Hale's Early. Last July.
 Morris White. Middle September.
 Oldmixon Free. Early September.
 Stump the World. End September.
 Yellow Rareripec. Late August.

PEARS.

Price : Standard, 75 cents each; Dwarf, 50 cents each.

*The sorts we have dwarf are marked with an asterisk.

*Bartlett. August to September.
 Beurre Bosc. September to October.
 Beurre Clairgeau. October to January.
 *Clapp's Favorite. August to September.
 Doyenne boussock. September to October.
 Doyenne d'Ete. Last July.
 *Duchess d'Angouleme. October.

*Flemish Beauty. Last September.
 *Howell. September to October.
 Lawrence. December.
 *Louise Bonne de Jersey. September.
 *Seckel. August to October.
 *Sheldon. October.
 Winter Nelis. December to January.

PLUMS.

Price : 75 cents.

Bradshaw. August.
Damson. September.
Green Gage. Middle August.
Imperial Gage. Early September.

Purple Favorite. Late August.
Smith's Orleans. Late August.
Washington. Late August.
Yellow Egg. Middle August.

QUINCES.

Price : 50 cents.

Champion. October to November.
Orange. October to November.

Rea's Mammoth. October to November

RASPBERRIES.

Price : \$1.00 per dozen.

Brandywine.
Clarke.
Cuthbert.

Herstine.
Mammoth Cluster.
Philadelphia.

TRANSPLANTING.

ON receipt the trees should be immediately unpacked and carefully heeled in the ground ready for planting; an hour's exposure to wind, even if not freezing, will often kill the roots. Then prune in half the last year's wood on deciduous trees, cutting above a bud which is on the outside of the branch, thus insuring an open head.

It is frequently the case that a tree which has received all the care and attention which can be bestowed upon it by the most experienced nurseryman, is transplanted to a soil of very inferior character, and being thus stunted in its growth is the frequent cause of dissatisfaction to the purchaser. The planter should therefore bear in mind that it is difficult for the soil in which a tree is planted to be too rich, and that the rapidity of its growth, and the subsequent productiveness, are very much influenced by the proportion of fertilizing matter contained in the soil.

The ground should be well cultivated before and after the trees are planted, and as highly manured as the means of the cultivator will admit. It is impossible for a tree to flourish, as it should, when the roots are surrounded and covered with a thick sod—care being taken that no pure manure be allowed to come immediately in contact with the roots when the trees are planted. The ground about these also, for the space of two feet, should be kept mellow until the tree is of large size.

The holes for receiving the trees or shrubs should be sufficiently large to admit the roots without crowding or bending (from two to five feet in diameter), and from one to two feet deep, according to their size.

The subsoil should be entirely removed to this depth, and its place filled with rich mould, well combined with compost or manure fully fermented. All bruised or broken roots should be shortened and smoothly pared with a knife. Let a person hold the tree upright, while the operator pulverizes the earth and scatters it among the roots. Let the tree be shaken gently while this is being done, and let the earth be carefully filled in around every root, even the smallest fibre; it is all important that the soil should come in contact with every portion of the root. When the hole is three-quarters filled, pour in three or four gallons of water, and after it has settled away fill up the hole, pressing the earth around the tree with the foot. Earth watered in this way will retain its humidity a long time, while water poured on the surface after the hole is filled is very injurious, causing the top of the soil to bake to such a degree as to prevent the access of air and moisture, both of which are highly essential to the prosperity of the tree. One of the most universal and fatal errors in planting trees is placing them too deep; we have known many fine and thrifty trees die from this cause alone. They should not be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and if the frost is likely to heave them the first winter, a small mound can be heaped about the stem, to be removed again in the spring.

In attending to the preceding suggestions, we feel assured that the cultivator will be amply repaid for any extra trouble or expense, by the consequent increased growth, beauty or productiveness of the tree.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING—By S. B. PARSONS.

PLANTING A PLOT 300x480 FACING SOUTH.

A PLAN illustrating landscape art on grounds unknown or unvisited can never be an entire success. Planting adapted to a northern exposure would be entirely unsuited to a southern, and so with each point of the compass. It would be useless to aim at sky effects when an old forest of tall trees is a next neighbor. A level surface requires a different treatment from a broken one. Vistas cannot be opened unless the artist knows the end of the vista. For these things there is nothing like a personal inspection of the ground.

This publication, however, is for those who cannot have professional aid or who desire to plant for themselves.

We have, therefore, made our plan for a level piece of ground, fronting south, with a width of 300 feet and a depth of 480 feet. It can be changed to any point of the compass, only bearing in mind that the evergreen trees and shrubs should be on the north and west sides.

For speedy effect, the trees are not placed at the distance from each other that would be proper for an avenue, and the shrubs can be always kept from crowding each other by judicious pruning *after* the flowering.

The walks and drives are those only which utility requires. Others require labor and are not so pleasant for walking as the shaved turf. These walks and drives should be made, if possible, with a substratum of twelve to eighteen inches of rough stone covered with the coarser and then the finer sifting of the brown Red Hook gravel, which is used in Central Park. Failing this, any other good gravel will answer. After being made they should be well rolled, in wet weather. It will be noticed that to keep open a view of the western sky the evergreens west of the house are those of a lower growing character. Trees on the adjoining property may render this useless, but a sunset view is very desirable.

Below will be found a list of the best trees and shrubs, appended to each of which is a number corresponding with a similar number on the plan. This will greatly aid the planter. These numbers are sometimes the same for different classes but the symbol on the map will show where they belong.

A prominent feature in the plan is the avenue of Weeping Beeches on the east side (No. 34). The first of these should be planted twenty

feet distant from the front fence and from the east line and continue to the stable twenty feet apart and twenty feet from the east line. As these grow the inside branches can be cut away leaving only a shell. This will make, in time, a foliage covered way, close at the top, close at the sides, with irregularity of top outline. This covered way does not, we think, yet exist either in Europe or America, and will thus be unique in its beauty. A similar effect for narrow walks can be made with *Cerasus japonicum roseum*, which, like the Weeping Beech, grows upward while it droops. A similar effect can also be obtained with the Weeping Hemlock by training up a leading stem for ten feet and trimming out the inside. So also with the Japan Sophora.

A *Salisburia* should be planted at each corner of the house to be trained along its eaves. To fill the vacant space between the Weeping Beeches and the fence, a line of Peach Trees can be planted until the Beeches encroach upon them. The vines will go on the east fence. *Limonia trifoliata* should be trained against the south or east side of the house. The carriage-house should be covered with *Ampelopsis Veitchii*.

For the edge of the walk in the front street *Tilia Sulphurea* and *Acer Schwerdlerii* will be striking and very ornamental. They should be planted alternately and thirty feet apart. If, after planting, the trees or shrubs seem too far apart for immediate effect others can be temporarily placed between them. The circle near the *Porte Cochere* can be left in grass with the Weeping Hemlock in its centre.

The American Holly hedge around the drying ground will be a charming novelty, and by using small plants from pots, will be a success.

That as well as the Golden Yew and Golden Retinospora should be set two feet farther from the walk than shown on the plan.

The viney for foreign grapes is essential to every gentleman's ~~place~~. The fences on the north and west lines of the fruit and kitchen garden should be tight, and on them should be trained the stone fruits; these trees will escape the curculio only by being covered with mosquito netting.

They should be planted not less than ten feet apart.

The best time for planting is, Spring for Evergreens, Autumn for Deciduous.

EVERGREEN TREES and SHRUBS		DECIDUOUS TREES	
1 <i>Abies alba</i>	43 <i>Pinus massoniana aurea</i>	10 <i>Betula fastigiata</i>	54 <i>Magnolia Thompsoniana</i>
2 " <i>alcockiana</i>	44 " " <i>variegata</i>	11 " <i>laciniata</i>	55 <i>Malus coronaria</i> , double
3 " <i>canadensis</i>	45 " <i>monticola</i>	12 <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	56 " <i>Halleana</i>
4 " " <i>atrovirens</i>	46 " <i>muglius compacta</i>	13 <i>Castanea Americana</i>	57 " <i>spectabilis</i>
5 " " <i>macrophylla</i>	47 " <i>resinosa</i>	14 " <i>japonica</i>	58 <i>Persica camelliflora</i>
6 " " <i>weeping</i>	48 " <i>strobilus</i>	15 <i>Catalpa aurea</i>	59 " <i>double white</i>
7 " <i>excelsa</i>	49 " " <i>compacta</i>	16 <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	60 " <i>purple leaved</i>
8 " " <i>conica</i>	50 " <i>sylvestris</i>	17 <i>Cerasus avium</i> , dbl. white	61 <i>Philodendron amurense</i>
9 " " <i>elata</i>	51 " " <i>pumila</i>	18 " <i>japonicum</i> , weeping	62 <i>Populus golden</i>
10 " " <i>Gregoriana</i>	52 <i>Retinospora filifera</i>	19 <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	63 <i>Prunus pissardi</i>
11 " " <i>inverta</i>	53 " " <i>aurea</i>	20 " <i>japonica</i>	64 <i>Quercus cerris</i>
12 " <i>nigra pumila</i>	54 " " <i>obtusa</i>	21 <i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	65 " <i>concordia</i>
13 " <i>orientalis</i>	55 " " <i>nana</i>	22 <i>Cornus Florida</i>	66 " <i>Daimio</i>
14 " <i>polita</i>	56 " " <i>pendula</i>	23 " " <i>red flower'g</i>	67 " <i>fastigiata</i>
15 " <i>pungens</i>	57 " <i>pisifera</i>	24 " " <i>weeping</i>	68 " <i>nigricans</i>
16 <i>Biota elegantissima</i>	58 " <i>pumila aurea</i>	25 <i>Crataegus arbutifolia</i>	69 " <i>phellos</i>
17 " <i>orientalis golden</i>	59 " <i>squarrosa</i>	26 " <i>double white</i>	70 " <i>palustris</i>
18 <i>Juniperus canadensis</i>	60 <i>Taxus aurea</i>	27 " <i>Paul's dbl. red</i>	71 " <i>rubra</i>
19 " <i>hibernica</i>	61 " <i>conspidata</i>	28 <i>Cytisus laburnum</i>	72 <i>Rhus cotinus</i>
20 " <i>japonica</i> , silver	62 " <i>Jacksoni</i>	29 <i>Diospyros virginica</i>	73 " <i>osbeckii</i>
21 " " <i>golden</i>	63 " <i>repandens</i>	30 <i>Fagus atropurpurea</i>	74 <i>Robinia hispida</i>
22 " <i>oblonga pendula</i>	64 " <i>Washingtonii</i>	31 " <i>cinerea</i>	75 <i>Salisburia</i>
23 " <i>sinensis variegata</i>	65 <i>Thuja Brinkerhoffii</i>	32 " <i>ferruginea</i>	76 <i>Salix laurifolia</i>
24 " <i>suecica</i>	66 " <i>compacta</i>	33 " <i>laciniata</i>	77 <i>Sophora</i> , weeping
25 " " <i>nana</i>	67 " <i>Hoveyi</i>	34 " <i>pendula</i>	78 <i>Sorbus Americana</i>
26 " <i>sabina</i>	68 " <i>occidentalis</i> , golden	35 " <i>sylvatica</i>	79 <i>Staphylea bumalda</i>
27 " <i>virginiana glauca</i>	69 " <i>pyramidalis</i>	36 <i>Fraxinus aurea</i>	80 <i>Tamarix indica</i>
28 " <i>venusta</i>	70 " <i>siberica</i>	37 " <i>concevaefolia</i>	81 <i>Taxodium sinensis</i>
29 <i>Picea elcheica</i>	71 " <i>Vervaeana</i> , golden	38 " <i>juglandifolia</i>	82 <i>Tilia Americana</i>
30 " <i>concolor</i>	72 " <i>Columbia</i>	39 <i>Gleditsia sinensis</i>	83 " <i>alba pendula</i>
31 " <i>japonica</i>	73 <i>Thiopsis Standishii</i>	40 <i>Gymnocladus</i>	84 " <i>argentea</i>
32 " <i>Hindsonica</i>		41 <i>Halesia</i>	85 " <i>laciniata rubra</i>
33 " <i>nobilis</i>		42 <i>Kolreuteria</i>	86 " <i>sulphurea</i>
34 " <i>nordmaniana</i>		43 <i>Larix Europæa</i>	87 <i>Ulmus fulva pendula</i>
35 " <i>pectinata compacta</i>		44 " " <i>pendula</i>	88 " <i>purpurea</i>
36 " " <i>pendula</i>		45 " <i>leptolepis</i>	89 <i>Virgilia lutea</i>
37 " <i>pichta</i>		46 <i>Liquidambar</i>	
38 <i>Pinus austriaca</i>		47 <i>Liriodendron</i>	
39 " <i>densiflora</i>		48 <i>Magnolia conspicua</i>	
40 " <i>excelsa</i>		49 " <i>cordata</i>	
41 " <i>mandschurica</i>		50 " <i>hypoleuca</i>	
42 " <i>massoniana</i>		51 " <i>Lennei</i>	
		52 " <i>macrophylla</i>	
		53 " <i>stellata</i>	

SHRUBS—DECIDUOUS

7 <i>Ilex opaca</i>	47 <i>Eleagnus hortensis</i>
8 <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	48 " <i>longipes</i>
9 <i>Limonia trifoliata</i>	49 <i>Enonymus alata</i>
10 <i>Mahonia aquifolia</i>	50 " <i>Americanus</i>
11 <i>Rhododendron</i> , assort'd	51 " <i>Europeus</i>
	52 " " <i>purple</i>
	53 " " <i>[leaved nanus erectus]</i>
12 <i>Aesculus macrostachya</i>	54 " <i>latifolius</i>
13 <i>Amelanchier botryapinn</i>	55 <i>Exochorda</i>
14 <i>Andromeda arborea</i>	56 <i>Forsythia Fortunei</i>
15 <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	57 " <i>suspensa</i>
16 <i>Berberis atropurpureum</i>	58 " <i>viridissima</i>
17 " <i>Hakodate</i>	59 <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i>
18 " <i>Thunbergii</i>	60 " " <i>compacta</i>
19 " <i>vulgaris</i>	61 " " <i>Buist's</i>
20 <i>Callicarpa Americana</i>	62 " " <i>toto alba</i>
21 <i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	63 <i>Hydrangea nivea</i>
22 <i>Caragana altagana</i>	64 " <i>grandiflora</i>
23 " <i>argentea</i>	65 " <i>quercifolia</i>
24 <i>Caragana chamlagu</i>	66 " <i>radiata</i>
25 <i>Celastrus oxia</i>	67 <i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>
26 <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	68 " <i>prolificum</i>
27 <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	69 " <i>aureum</i>
28 <i>Colutea halepica</i>	70 <i>Itea virginica</i>
29 <i>Cornus alba sanguinea</i>	71 <i>Kerria japonica</i>
30 " <i>mascula</i>	72 " " <i>variegated [leaf]</i>
31 " <i>paniculata</i>	73 <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
32 <i>Corylus avellana</i> , purple	74 <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>
33 <i>Cotoneaster Simonsii</i>	75 " <i>Standishii</i>
34 <i>Cydonia japonica</i> , double	76 " <i>tartarica</i>
	77 " <i>xylosteum</i>
	78 <i>Paeonia moutan</i>
	79 <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>
35 " " <i>aurora</i>	80 " <i>golden leaved</i>
36 " " <i>mallardii</i>	81 " <i>Gordonianus</i>
37 " " <i>moerlosii</i>	82 " <i>grandiflorus</i>
38 " " <i>simplex</i>	83 <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
	84 <i>Pinus verticillata</i>
	85 <i>Prunus maritima</i>
	86 " <i>sinensis</i> , dbl. white
	87 " " <i>rose</i>

SHRUBS—EVERGREEN

1 <i>Andromeda catesbaei</i>	40 <i>Cytisus nigricans</i>
2 <i>Azalea amena</i>	41 <i>Daphne Genkwa</i>
3 <i>Buxus rotundifolia</i>	42 " <i>mezereum</i>
4 <i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i>	43 <i>Dentzia crenata</i> , dbl. white
5 <i>Crataegus pyracantha</i>	44 " " <i>purple</i>
6 <i>Daphne cneorum</i>	45 " <i>gracilis</i>
	46 " <i>scabra</i>

SYMBOLS

DECIDUOUS TREES

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

EVERGREEN TREES

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

VINES

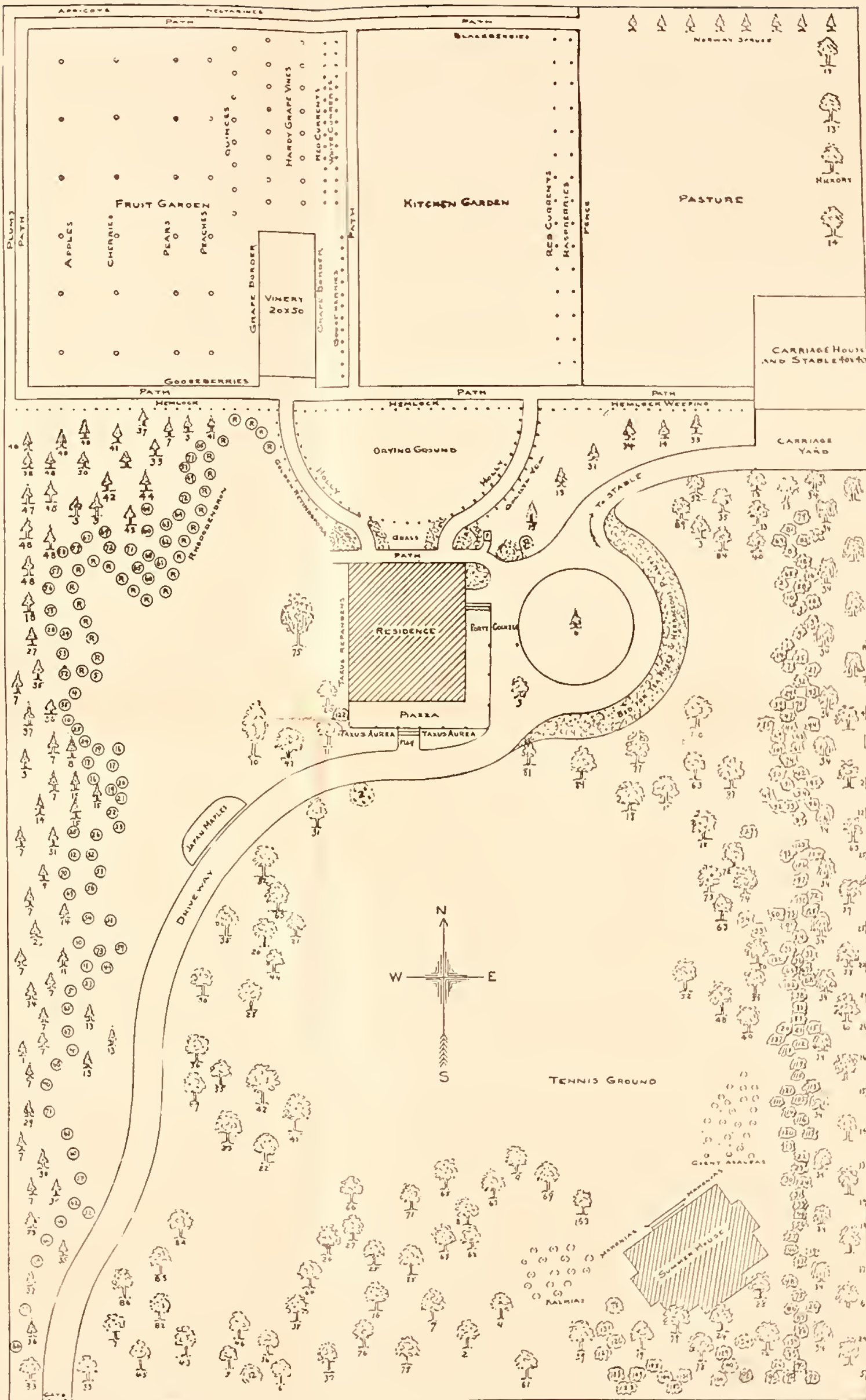
SCALE
80 FEET

SHRUBS—DECIDUOUS (Continued)

- 88 *Prunus triloba*
- 89 *Rhodotypos*
- 90 *Ribes fragrans*
- 91 " *Gordonianum*
- 92 *Salix rosmarinifolia*
- 93 *Sambucus aurea*
- 94 *Spiraea Billardii*
- 95 " *callosa*
- 96 " " *alba*
- 97 " " *crispifolia*
- 98 " " *Fortunii*
- 99 " *macrophylla*
- 100 " *chamædrefolia*
- 101 " *Douglasii*
- 102 " *opulifolia aurea*
- 103 " *ornifolia, double*
- 104 " *Reevesiana*
- 105 " " *double*
- 106 " *Thunbergii*
- 107 *Stuartia pentagynia*
- 108 *Styrax japonica*
- 109 *Symphoricarpos racem*
- 110 *Syringa Emodii*
- 111 " *Joskæa*
- 112 " *persica*
- 113 " " *alba*
- 114 " " *laciniata*
- 115 " *rothomagensis*
- 116 " *sinensis*
- 117 " " *alba*
- 118 " *vulgaris alba*
- 119 " *President Massart*
- 120 " *virginalis*
- 121 " *japonica*
- 122 *Tamarix Africana*
- 123 *Viburnum dentatum*
- 124 " *japonicum latifol*
- 125 " " *variegated*
- 126 " *lantana*
- 127 " *macrocephalum*
- 128 " *oxycoccus*
- 129 " *opulus sterilis*
- 130 " *plicatum*
- 131 *Weigelia hortensis nivea*
- 132 " " *rubra*
- 133 " *Lavallee*
- 134 " *candidissima*
- 135 " *rosea*
- 136 " *nana variegata*
- 137 *Yucca*

VINES

- 1 *Actinidia*
- 2 *Ampelopsis japonica*
- 3 " *quinquefolia*
- 4 " *Veitchii*
- 5 *Akebia quinata*
- 6 *Aristolochia siph*
- 7 *Celastrus paniculatus*
- 8 " *scandens*
- 9 *Clematis, assorted*
- 10 *Hedera daurica*
- 11 " *hibernica*
- 12 *Hydrangea scandens*
- 13 *Lonicera belgica*
- 14 " *brachypoda*
- 15 " *canadensis*
- 16 " *fuchsoides*
- 17 " *Halleana*
- 18 " *Magnevilla*
- 19 " *reticulata aurea*
- 20 " *semper virens*
- 21 " *superba*
- 22 " *Brownii coccinea*
- 23 *Periploca græca*
- 24 *Tecoma grandiflora*
- 25 *Wistaria sinensis*
- 26 " " *alba*



PLAN OF A PLOT, 300 X 480 FEET—FACING SOUTH

"Wide let its hollow bed be made!
There gently lay the roots and there
Sift the dark mould with kindly care,
And press it tenderly.
As, round the sleeping infant's feet,
You softly fold the cradle sheet,
So plant each shrub and tree."